



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2014

<https://archive.org/details/b19974760M1721>



A Weekly Journal of the Chemical and Drug Trades
and of
British Pharmacists throughout the Empire,
ESTABLISHED 1859.

The CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST is the leading journal addressing the chemical and drug trades of the British Empire. It is adopted as an official journal by nineteen Chemists' Societies in Australia, Ireland, New Zealand, South Africa and the West Indies, and its paid-in-advance circulation in Great Britain and all Countries having business relations with the British Empire is intrinsically and numerically unique.

Subscription Rates.

Ten shillings a year in advance, post free to any part of the world, including a copy of *The Chemists' and Druggists' Diary* next published. Subscriptions may begin any month. Single copy, 6d.; Summer or Winter Number, 1s. *Diary*, 6s. 6d. Postal orders and cheques to be crossed "Martin's Bank (Limited)."

Prix de l'abonnement annuel: le journal une fois par semaine, et l'agenda une fois par an, 12-60 francs, franco.

Jährlicher Abonnementspreis: die Zeitung einmal wöchentlich, und der Notizkalender einmal im Jahre, 10 Mark, postfrei.

Precio de suscripción anual: el periódico una vez por semana, y el agenda una vez por año, 12-60 pesetas, franco.

Terms for advertising in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST can be obtained on application to the Publisher at the

Head Office: 42 CANNON STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Telegrams: "Chemicus London." Telephone 852 Bank (two lines).

Branches: ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, AUST.

CONTENTS: Vol. LXXIX., No. 3 (Series No. 1642).

[The folios in this List and in the Summary are those at the top of the pages, but references in the Text are to the Index folios at the bottom of the pages.]

PAGE	PAGE
Allenburys' Sports 56	Marriages 45
Association Affairs 57	National Insurance Bill 52
Australasian News 38	New Companies and Com- pany News 58
British Pharmaceutical Conference 57	Observations and Reflec- tions 47
Business Changes 58	Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain: 45
Colonial and Foreign News 39	Examination Results ... 45
Corner for Students 34	Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland: 44
Correspondence 63	Council-meeting 44
Deaths 46	Photographic Notes 43
Deed of Arrangement ... 57	Practical Notes and For- mulae 51
Editorial Articles:	Scots News 37
Quicksilver 48	Shops Bill 93
Six Months' Trade 48	Society of Chemical In- dustry 41
Sale of Solution of Ammonia 49	South African News 38
National Insurance Bill 49	Trade Notes 56
English News 34	Trade Report 59
French News 37	Westminster Wisdom ... 55
India and the East 39	Wills, Recent 34
Information Department 46	
Irish News 36	
Legal Reports 40	

In the Coloured Supplement.

Coming Events.
Personal.

Poisonings.
Trade-marks.

IF YOU WANT

to increase your business with the best class of retailers, wholesalers, exporters, importers, and manufacturers of chemists' goods, describe and illustrate the goods you have to sell in their recognised trade journal. Experience has shown that an advertisement—inset or otherwise—in the Special Issues of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST is especially sure to produce

Orders.

On July 29 one of these Special Issues is to be published, with a guaranteed circulation of 12,000 among actual business men all over the world. If you have not already done so, send your instructions for space to the Publisher, 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C. The advice of experience to manufacturers of and dealers in drug-trade specialities is to

Try the Summer Issue.

Summary of this Issue.

The more notable items only are dealt with.

National Insurance Bill.

Doctors are striving to get all the medical benefit for themselves. An amendment to Clause 14 has been notified which would enable doctors to continue to dispense.

This means that chemists would get no dispensing to do for persons insured under the Bill.

So chemists must look sharp and use all their Parliamentary influence in support of Mr. Glyn-Jones and his colleagues.

The time for oratory and hair-splitting is past. All differences should be set aside, for chemists are not so powerful politically as doctors, and they cannot afford to waste any power.

Events of the week are summarised in an editorial article beginning on p. 50, and this is followed by a report on the Committee stage of the Bill (seven clauses have passed) and other germane matters (pp. 52 to 54).

Articles and News.

The final report of the Tuberculosis Commission has been issued (p. 55).

The Irish Pharmaceutical Preliminary examination pass-list is on p. 45.

Further remarks in regard to Boots Pure Drug Co., Ltd., are quoted on p. 58.

The Edinburgh Major and Minor examination results are out, but not the London. See p. 45.

Canadian wholesale druggists met last month and appointed new office-bearers for their Association (p. 39).

Mr. Justice Swinfen Eady has held that "Carvino" is an infringement of "Wincarnis," and has ruled accordingly (p. 40).

Dr. Voelcker has given evidence before a Lords' Committee regarding the presence of woody fibre in cattle-foods (p. 55).

A portrait and brief biography of Dr. Messel, the new President of the Society of Chemical Industry, are printed on p. 43.

A tariff for medicine supplies to Friendly Societies comes to us from Cape Province. It would suit home chemists nicely (p. 38).

The Shops Bill is making slow progress, and in political circles it is said that it will be dropped if it should delay the Insurance Bill (p. 55).

Professor Noel Hartley, of Dublin, has been knighted. This and other interesting notes regarding the King's visit to Ireland are on pp. 36-7.

The International Federation of Pharmaceutical Societies has agreed upon its rules. The subscription from a society is from 100 to 800 francs (p. 39).

Further particulars regarding the forthcoming meeting of the British Pharmaceutical Conference at Portsmouth on July 24 to 27 are given on p. 57.

The Irish Pharmaceutical Council has deferred a motion regarding Union dispenserships, which are at present often filled by unregistered persons (p. 44).

Liquid ammonia is gazetted as an addition to the poisonous substances of the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1908, Section 5. The terms of the "Gazette" notice are printed on p. 49.

The annual meeting of the Society of Chemical Industry was held in Sheffield this week. Mr. Walter F. Reid delivered a presidential address on the training of young chemists. He considers that this country is well equipped educationally. The next meeting will be held in New York under the presidency of Dr. Rudolph Messel (pp. 41-3).

Trade and Market Matters.

Three rises in quicksilver have occurred this week. We explain why in an article on p. 48.

Markets are in the doldrums this week, the fine hot weather and the commencement of the holiday period exercising their influence on business. The excitement in opium has subsided, with no decided reaction as yet. Quicksilver has advanced 12s. 6d. in all, and mercurials are 1½d. higher. Ergot (c.i.f.) is easier, senega and cascara firm. An auction of first-hand drugs is reported on p. 61.

CORNER FOR STUDENTS.

Conducted by Leonard Dobbin, Ph.D.

Oxidation and Reduction in Chemical Analysis.—III.

2. Oxidation by free oxygen of solutions undergoing analysis.—This is of consequence in several cases.

a. When ammonia is added in excess to a solution of a manganous salt, a precipitate is produced which consists mainly of manganous hydroxide and is nearly white at first, but which darkens rapidly when shaken up with air owing to oxidation to hydroxyperoxide, $\text{MnO}(\text{OH})_2$. When a sufficiency of ammonium chloride is previously added, and then excess of ammonia, no precipitate is formed at first, but by oxidation on exposure to air a brown precipitate gradually separates. On the addition of ammonium chloride and excess of ammonia as group-reagents in the ordinary routine of qualitative analysis, this same brown precipitate may also be formed gradually (especially if the excess of ammonia be not boiled off immediately) and may become mixed with the iron-group hydroxides, and it is for this reason that the removal of the iron-group precipitate by filtration should (after boiling) be carried out as rapidly as possible. The precipitate, as well as the filtrate, should always be tested for manganese.

b. Occasionally, in the course of an analysis it is convenient to test for zinc by adding hydrogen sulphide to a solution acidified with acetic acid. When this is done, a whitish opalescence, which is really due to the oxidation of the hydrogen sulphide, as described in article II. (1, a), is sometimes mistaken for zinc sulphide. A confirmatory test for zinc should be applied to any precipitate so obtained.

c. Tests for tin and iron, which depend upon their presence as stannous and as ferrous salts, respectively, and also tests for sulphites, must be carried out expeditiously lest oxidation should render the results of these tests misleading (compare 1, c, d, and e).

3. Oxidation of precipitates by free oxygen.—This is seldom of much consequence in qualitative analysis, but the following cases should be kept in mind:

a. Moist cupric sulphide, CuS , and ferrous sulphide, FeS , undergo oxidation to the respective sulphates, CuSO_4 and FeSO_4 , a substance insoluble in water being in each case converted into a substance soluble in water. The rusty appearance which a precipitate of ferrous sulphide often acquires on standing is a result of the further oxidation of ferrous sulphate thus formed (compare 1, d).

b. The pale-blue precipitate obtained when potassium ferrocyanide is added to a solution of a ferrous salt is rapidly converted, by oxidation, into a dark-blue precipitate of Prussian blue.

4. Oxidation by free oxygen in dry-way reactions.—This subject will be dealt with in the next article.

WILLS PROVEN.

MR. CHARLES EDWIN ROBINSON, Ph.C., 4 Victoria Terrace, Hove, Sussex, who died on April 17, aged forty-two, left estate valued at 1,946*l.* 15*s.* 11*d.* gross, with net personality 1,695*l.* 9*s.* 3*d.*

MR. DAVID McLAREN, chemist and druggist, 58 South Clerk Street, Edinburgh, who died on February 2, left personal estate valued at 1,284*l.* Probate of his deed of settlement, dated January 23, 1907, has been granted to Mr. John Dobie, of York Buildings, Edinburgh, solicitor.

MR. JAMES LAUGHLAND, J.P., Broadlands Road, Highgate, N., senior partner in the firm of Messrs. Laughland, McKay & Co., Australian merchants, London, Sydney, N.S.W., and Wellington, N.Z., who died on March 21 last, left estate valued at 56,045*l.* gross, with net personality 55,684*l.*

MR. WILLIAM JOHN WILLIAMS, 23 and 29 Rhosman Street, Llandilo, Carmarthen, chemist and druggist, who died on April 9 last, aged seventy-five, left estate valued at 1,534*l.* gross, with net personality 403*l.* 6*s.* 3*d.* The testator left all his property to his wife for life, with remainder to his daughters Elizabeth Rebecca and Ethel Hannah, in equal shares.

ENGLISH AND WELSH NEWS.

When sending newspapers to the Editor please mark the items of news to which you desire to call his attention.

Brevities.

Boots, Ltd., have entirely refitted their branch in the Broadway, Stratford, E. (facing the Town Hall).

A bust of the late Alderman G. E. Bridge, chemist and druggist, Bournemouth, has been presented to the Town Council by Lady Russell-Cotes.

Cardiganshire Quarter Sessions, on July 6, confirmed the off wine-licence granted to Mr. W. J. Evans, chemist and druggist, New Quay, by the Aberayron Bench.

A fire occurred on July 5 in a store belonging to Mr. S. S. Stedman, chemist and druggist, St. Thomas Street, Weymouth. It was soon put out, little damage being done.

On Saturday afternoon, July 8, a horse drawing a van belonging to Messrs. Burgoyne, Burdidges & Co. fell down dead in High Street South, East Ham, owing to heat apoplexy.

Messrs. Levinstein & Co., Ltd., intimate that they are to appeal against the decision of Mr. Justice Parker in the recent action against them and Messrs. Read, Holliday & Co., Ltd., in regard to the alleged infringement of the "Vidal" dyes patent.

The excessive heat of last week was responsible for the bung in a drum of ammonia solution, stored in the yard of Messrs. Johnson, Matthey & Co.'s works, Leather Lane, London, E.C., being forced out, the liquid leaping into the air. Men in the yard had to beat a retreat, but no serious damage was done.

Raines & Co. ("Globe Polish") secured a first prize at the West Ham Hospital Carnival last week, and also a certificate at the Ilford Carnival on Saturday. Jeyes' Sanitary Compounds Co., Ltd., Bovril, Ltd., A. Bird & Sons, Ltd., and Spratt's Patent, Ltd., were also among the winners at the last-named festival.

The fourth annual rose show in connection with Messrs. Ferris & Co.'s Horticultural Society was held at the Union Street, Bristol, premises of the firm a few days ago. Mr. A. H. Sage, F.R.H.S., was the judge, and awarded the first prize to Mr. H. Cokayne, the second to Mr. A. Lewis, and the third to Mr. F. Bennett.

The funeral of the late Mr. R. W. Silson, chemist, Bradford, took place at the Undercliffe Cemetery on Friday, July 7, and was largely attended. Among those present were Mr. George Penty, Mr. R. Carson, Mr. H. W. Gregory, Mr. C. Robinson, Mr. D. S. Priestley, and Mr. Sowden, of the local Chemists' Association.

Royal Society Studentships for the ensuing year have been awarded as follows: Mackinnon Studentships to Mr. T. F. Winnill, B.Sc., of Magdalen College, Oxford, for research in structural chemistry; and to Mr. T. Goodey, of Rothamstead Experimental Station, for research on protozoa in relation to the fertility of soil. Joule Studentship for two years to Mr. Albert Eagle, B.Sc., Imperial College of Science, for research on the thermal relations of spectra of gases and on cognate subjects.

A Lambeth Infirmary Pharmacopœia.

At a meeting of the Lambeth Board of Guardians on July 12 the Infirmary Committee reported that the Medical Officer had submitted a copy of a draft Pharmacopœia prepared by him, and were of opinion that, if printed, it would be of value to the medical staff and nurses. The committee recommended that the draft Pharmacopœia be printed by Messrs. C. Knight & Co., Ltd., Local Government Board publishers, at a cost of 10*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*—Mr. F. Fielder inquired whether the draft contained anything not in the usual Pharmacopœia.—The Clerk replied that it dealt specially with urgent cases, such as the treatment to be given to persons who had taken poison.

Mr. Fielder said the Guardians were treading on very dangerous ground. The Medical Officer had drawn up for the use of his nurses a Pharmacopœia, but whether it was necessary and whether the nurses could understand it were entirely different questions. The Board had heard no reasons why the draft should be

printed.—The Rev. A. O. Hayes: Does it mean that this Pharmacopœia is something out of the ordinary, or is it a copy of some other one already in existence?—Mr. F. Kinnaird said he was not aware that the Medical Officer had been instructed to draw up the Pharmacopœia.—Mr. Fielder proposed that the opinion of Sir Arthur Downes, of the Local Government Board, be obtained as to whether the Guardians would be justified in having the draft printed.—The Rev. W. Hobbs, in seconding, said he doubted whether the proposed Pharmacopœia would become a standard work.—The motion to obtain the opinion of Sir Arthur Downes was carried by 14 votes to 2.

Sale of a Medical Library.

The extensive collection of early medical and pharmaceutical works formed by the late Dr. J. F. Payne, M.D., F.R.C.P., Librarian to the Royal College of Physicians, was disposed of on July 12 at Sotheby's Sale-Rooms, London. Considerable interest was manifested in the sale, which was expected to last three days. As mentioned in the catalogue, the collection was first offered in one lot. The opening bid of 2,000*l.* was quickly augmented to 2,300*l.*, at which price the library became the property of "Mr. Tobin." A good number of book connoisseurs were thus disappointed by the rapid disposal *en bloc*. The collection consisted of some 2,600 volumes, which were catalogued in 731 lots. Nearly all the early masters of medicine were represented in various early editions. Lots 200 and 203 were elaborately illuminated diplomas to practise as an apothecary, granted in 1722 and 1765 by the Pharmaceutical College of Venice.

Chemical Engineering Exhibition.

In connection with this Exhibition, which took place in May, a meeting was held at the London Chamber of Commerce on July 10 for the purpose of making a presentation to Mr. F. W. Bridges, the organiser of the Exhibition. Mr. Walter F. Reid, President of the Society of Chemical Industry, was in the chair, and in a pleasant speech referred to the success of the organisation work, which resulted in a straightforward and businesslike display free from the bazaar element. Mr. Edmund White then made the presentation, which consisted of an illuminated address, a barometer, and service of plate. Mr. Bridges, in acknowledging, regretted that there had been no profits from the Exhibition for allocation to the benefit of chemical industry. Mr. Thomas Tyrer moved a vote of thanks to the London Chamber of Commerce for the use of the lecture-room.

Birmingham Notes.

The new regulations with regard to the sale of ammonia are worded so as to include smelling-salts containing liquid ammonia.

The degree of LL.D. is to be conferred on Mr. John Burns by the University in recognition of his services in the "Greater Birmingham" scheme.

The phenomenal hot weather has created a great demand for lemonade and orangeade and ginger-beer powders, and, in spite of the assertion of a local medical man that *cerevisia optima* is as good a drink as any, the pharmacist has had a good look-in.

Frederick Reginald Horace Melen (23), clerk, and Frederick George Melton (49), stationer, were charged at the Birmingham Quarter Sessions with conspiracy to obtain typewriters by false pretences (see *C. & D.*, May 27, index folio 773). Melton, addressing the jury, said he was a member of some thirty societies and founded a society of analytical chemists. His intention was to popularise bacteriology. Eventually both prisoners were acquitted.

Agri-horticultural Poison-licences Renewed.

Canterbury.—Mr. G. H. Teal.
 Worthington.—Mr. J. H. Iredale and Miss A. Johnston.
 Bournemouth.—Mr. T. Ingram, nurseryman, 35 Old Christchurch Road; Mr. W. H. Bright, nurseryman, 1 and 2 Mètropole Buildings, Holdenhurst Road; Mr. John Phillips, Westbourne Nurseries, Seamoore Road; and G. Watts & Sons, Palace Nurseries, Holdenhurst Road.

Contracts.

Leighton Buzzard Guardians.—Mr. H. E. Herington, Leighton, as chemist for a year.

Canterbury City Council.—Messrs. E. Bing & Son, St. George's Street, to be Corporation chemists for six months.
 Camberwell Guardians.—The Apothecaries' Society for iodoform gauze in $\frac{1}{2}$ -in., 1-in., $1\frac{1}{2}$ -in., 2-in., $2\frac{1}{2}$ -in., and 3-in. widths at 3*d.* per packet.

Stretford Urban District Council.—Burgons, Ltd., for the annual supply of Jeyes' toilet-soap at 2*s.* per dozen, and the United Alkali Co., Ltd., for chloros at 1*s.* 6*d.* per gal.

Bradford Corporation.—The Gas Committee have accepted the tender of Messrs. Cross & Sons, Liverpool, for the supply of 80 tons of nitrate of soda required during the twelve months ending June 30, 1912, for the chemical works, at 9*l.* 17*s.* 3*d.* per ton.

Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.

The Lambeth Medical Officer reports having examined one sample of olive oil, one of vinegar, and two of drugs, all of which were genuine.

The Fulham Borough Council is continuing for a year its arrangement with Mr. C. H. Cribb to act as public analyst for Fulham at the rate of 450*l.* for 1,000 samples analysed, and 6*s.* 8*d.* each for any additional samples.

At this week's meeting of the Bristol City Council the annual report of the Public Analyst (Mr. E. Russell) was laid on the table. It showed that 1,300 samples were analysed, including camphorated oil 2, glycerin 2, compound liquorice powder 3, castor oil 6, eucalyptus oil 1, mercurial ointment 1, cascara sagrada tablets 3, sulphur ointment 5, zinc ointment 4, almond flavouring essence 1, sulphur sarsaparilla tablets 1, senna-leaves 1, ammoniated tincture of quinine 3, ground ginger 1, carbonate of magnesia 2, precipitated chalk 4, and calomel 1. All these drugs fell within the limits of pharmacopœial requirements.

Manchester Notes.

Business in many city and suburban pharmacies has been very bad for the past month, the Coronation holidays and the strike being responsible for a great deal of it.

A fair number of pharmacists in Manchester and district intend visiting Portsmouth for the Conference meeting. There is an excursion from Manchester (Victoria) on Friday morning, July 21, and Saturday morning, July 22, to Portsmouth.

Owing to the dockers' and carters' strike the local wholesale drug-houses have had great difficulty in delivering their orders. Messrs. Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Liverpool, had to deliver their Manchester and district orders by special motor-van, as the railway companies refused to take goods for delivery in Manchester.

Nottingham Notes.

Councillor S. Cook, M.P.S., who has represented Forest Ward on the Nottingham City Council since November 1899, and was Sheriff of the city in 1905-6, has decided not to seek re-election when his term of office expires this coming November.

The annual meeting of the Nottingham Thursday United Football Club was held at the Mansion House Hotel, Park Street, on Monday night last. Mr. G. J. R. Parkes (The British Drug Houses Ltd.) was elected President in succession to Mr. C. F. Carr, who has occupied that position three years. Among others the following pharmacists were nominated Vice-Presidents: Messrs. Carr, Freeman, Meakin, Prince, and Wilson.

Headache-powders.

At a meeting of the Carnarvonshire County Council on July 6 the Weights and Measures Committee reported, with reference to a suggestion that the names and addresses of the wholesale and retail dealers of headache-powders should in certain circumstances be published, that owing to the great risks to which the Council would expose themselves, it was not desirable to act on the suggestion. The Council therefore took no action in the matter, except that prosecutions should be instituted against offenders when cases arise.

Death from Anthrax.

A laboratory assistant named Thurston, at the Medical School at the University College Hospital, London, W.C., died on July 5 from anthrax. At the inquest held on July 8, evidence was given by Dr. Marshall Cowell, senior

medical officer, and Dr. F. H. Thiele, lecturer on bacteriology, as to the course of the disease, which deceased must have contracted from some of the bacillus employed in the laboratory having been rubbed into a scratch on the neck. Dr. Thiele said that the dangerous organisms of glanders and farcy are all killed before they are handed round to the students. This was the only live organism handed round. He had to train medical officers, and to become acquainted with these organisms they must handle them. Every possible precaution was taken at the hospital to avoid danger. A verdict of "Death from misadventure" was returned.

From Various Courts.

At the Barry (Glam.) Magistrates' Court on July 7, Edward Millward, Cadoxton, was fined 1*l.* 10*s.* and costs for selling dutiable medicine without a licence—viz., an ointment "recommended for cuts, sores, burns, etc." Mr. James Conroy prosecuted on behalf of the Commissioners of Customs and Excise.

At Cullompton, Devon, on July 10, S. Ward, trading as Ward & Co., chemical-manure merchant, of Exeter, was fined 10*l.* and costs, under the Fertilisers and Feeding-stuffs Act, for selling superphosphate guaranteed to contain 35 per cent. of soluble phosphates, whereas Mr. Dutton, the county analyst, certified it to contain only 32.5 per cent.

In the City of London Court on Friday, July 7, Oppenheimer, Son & Co., Ltd., manufacturing chemists, 179 Queen Victoria Street, E.C., sought to have Dr. Donald MacDonald, Rodney Road, Waltham, committed to prison for the non-payment of 16*s.* 10*d.* due for drugs supplied. Defendant wrote to the court to say that, owing to his patients being so healthy, there was little illness about, and he could not pay his drug bill. Plaintiff's representative said that the defendant had a good practice. The Deputy-Judge, Sir John Paget, K.C., ordered payment in two weekly instalments, with committal in default.

At the Neath Police Court on July 11, Joshua James Barber, Aberdare, was charged on remand with obtaining by false pretences three syringes and a quantity of cocaine from the Great Western Railway Co. on July 6. It appeared that prisoner ordered the articles by telephone from Mr. J. T. Davies, chemist, Swansea, in the name of a Neath chemist, and subsequently received them at the railway parcel office at Neath, when he signed for them in a false name. Mr. Daniel Perkins, for prisoner, having explained that he is a victim of cocaine, the Bench bound prisoner over under the First Offenders Act in the sum of 20*l.*

The hearing of the charge against Edward Fitzgerald (43), clerk, formerly in the employ of Marshalls, Ltd. (and the liquidator, the company being reconstructed), was resumed at the Clerkenwell Police Court on Saturday, July 8. Particulars of the charge were given in our issue of July 1, index folio 4. Fitzgerald is charged with stealing during the past eighteen months 1,000*l.* from the company, by whom he was employed as a clerk. Mr. Eli Marshall, managing director of the company, having given evidence in regard to Fitzgerald's duties and certain cheques handled by him, the hearing was again adjourned, bail being allowed as before.

In the West London County Court on July 10, before Sir W. Lucius Selfe, Mr. A. J. Phillips, Ph.C., 156 Cromwell Road, W., sought to recover 1*l.* 14*s.* 2*d.* for medicines supplied, from Mr. H. E. Howe, hotel proprietor, 17A, Pembroke Square, W. Mr. Parsons, solicitor, who appeared for the plaintiff, said that the medicines were from time to time ordered by a doctor, who attended the servants in the boarding-house at 133 Cromwell Road, owned by the defendant, and under the charge of a manageress. The account, which commenced in 1908 and ran down to the present time, was rendered quarterly, and had never been disputed till now. Plaintiff in evidence corroborated this statement, adding that the goods were supplied on the order of the manageress. The defence was that the orders were not given by the defendant himself, who said that when he first received the account, he denied liability for it. Thereupon the following colloquy occurred:

Plaintiff: Why didn't you dispute the account before? It was very small the first quarter, but quarter by quarter the amount increased, and no objection was raised till I pressed for payment. It should have been objected to when rendered at first.

Defendant: I got no intimation about the account till 1910, and it begins in 1908.

His Honour: You have not been paid anything?

Plaintiff: Nothing.

His Honour: Where were the quarterly accounts sent to?

Plaintiff: To 133 Cromwell Road, where the orders came from.

Defendant: I had absolutely never heard of them till 1910, and had not given any authority to order the goods. Nothing is supplied to my hotels unless on my written order.

Plaintiff: What about when the doctor is called?

Defendant: When they call a doctor, they must do it on their own responsibility. I must have some method of protecting myself.

His Honour came to the conclusion that the manageress had authority to pledge the defendant's credit in respect to medicines for the servants, and gave judgment for the plaintiff, with costs.

Cricket.

The Sheffield Chemists' Cricket Club, in a match with a team representing Sheffield Wesleyans, scored 142 for eight wickets, after having disposed of the visitors for 56. Coates and Harboard were the successful bowlers, and runs were obtained by Harboard, 55 (not out); Coates, 22 (not out); Massey, 15; and Knowles, 11. On the ground of the Sheffield Y.M.C.A. they have had another easy victory. The home team were dismissed for 40, and the chemists then went on to make 114 at the expense of three wickets. The principal scorers were Harboard, 31; Coates (retired), 27; and Meadows (not out), 35. Coates took four wickets for 18 runs and Meadows six for 17.

IRISH NEWS.

When sending newspapers to the Editor please mark the items of news to which you desire to call his attention.

Brevities.

The Pembroke Pharmacy, Shelbourne Road, Ballsbridge, has been opened by Mr. Darcy.

Mr. A. Morris, Ph.C., formerly of Tate's Medical Hall, Royal Avenue, Belfast, has taken premises at the corner of Ravenhill Road and My Lady's Road, Belfast, where he intends to open a high-class pharmacy.

King's Visit to Ireland.

One of the most significant ceremonies performed by King George V. on the occasion of his visit to Ireland was the opening of the buildings of the Royal College of Science, Merrion Square, Dublin. This took place on July 8. The building, of Portland stone and Irish granite, is in the English Renaissance style, on the lines of the Bank of Ireland, Trinity College, the Customs House, the Four Courts, and other famous pieces of architecture which ornament Dublin. The architects are Sir Aston Webb, R.A., and Mr. Thomas Manley Deane, Royal Hibernian Academy. The basement of the building is to be devoted to physics and electricity, and the whole of the ground-floors, which the King and Queen visited, are to be given up to chemistry. The general chemical laboratory is one of the finest in the Kingdom. The first floor is to be devoted to geology, mathematics, mineralogy, geology, and botany, and the top floor to agriculture.

His Majesty knighted Mr. Deane, and announced that he had conferred the honour of knighthood on Professor W. N. Hartley, Dean of the Faculty of the College, who was prevented from being present by illness. Dr. Hartley is professor of chemistry as well as Dean of the Royal College of Science, and has specialised in spectro-chemistry, for which subject he was awarded the Longstaff medal by the Chemical Society in 1906. He has written books on "Water, Air, and Disinfectants" and on "Quantitative Analysis."

The King afterwards visited Trinity College, of which he is a graduate, and was presented with an address by Lord Iveagh, the Chancellor of Dublin University.

An address from the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland was presented by Sir William Baxter, J.P., D.L., Coleraine, and Mr. David Watson, Ph.C., on Monday.

The Chemists' and Druggists' Society of Ireland did not present an address to the King during his Irish visit, it having been agreed that that of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland would adequately represent the trade on the occasion.

Mr. J. E. O'Neill, J.P., registered druggist, Maghera, was presented to the King in Dublin on July 10. He was one of the deputation which presented a loyal address from the County Council of Londonderry.

Sir W. J. Baxter was present at the Court in Dublin Castle on Tuesday evening, and Lady Baxter was presented by the Countess of Aberdeen.

SCOTTISH NEWS.

When sending newspapers to the Editor please mark the items of news to which you desire to call his attention.

Aberdeen and the North.

The Postal authorities have completed the installation of the telephone from Banchory to Braemar. The National Telephone Co. have had the system working for years from Banchory to Aberdeen, and now it has laid a special trunk-wire between these towns so as to complete the upper Deeside section. The service is to be opened on Monday, July 17. One of the wholesale drug-houses in Aberdeen has just had an extra wire laid on, making three exchange lines, in order to cope with the extra work expected from Deeside. The installation from Banchory to Braemar has cost 11,000*l.*, and 3,000*l.* of that sum has been spent in wages.

Dundee.

Information has been received from New York regarding the serious illness of Mr. Thomas J. Keenan, a Dundonian, who is associate-editor of the "American Druggist and Pharmaceutical Record." Mr. Keenan served his apprenticeship to the drug-trade in Dundee.

Fife.

Chemists at the various watering-places in Fife are having a busy time at present.

Mr. Peter Cowie, chemist and druggist, Upper Largo, has been appointed Registrar for the parish of Largo.

Mr. Andrew Hogg, chemist and druggist, Leven, has been re-elected Chairman of directors of Leven Gas Co.

Mr. R. S. Ramsay, chemist and druggist, Cardenden, has been elected treasurer of the recently formed Auchterderran Tennis Club.

Edinburgh.

A man has been calling on photographic chemists, on behalf of the Water Trust, making inquiries regarding taps in dark-rooms and the possible amount of water consumed. Is this a forecast of another rate?

The King and Queen will not drive past many pharmacies on Monday next, the evening of their arrival in the city. Messrs. Duncan, Flockhart & Co., J. C. Pottage & Co., and H. C. Baildon & Son are the sole representatives of the craft on the route.

Wednesday, July 19, is, on the magistrates' recommendation, to be a public-holiday. Some doubt has arisen owing to the fact that a large number of chemists usually partly close down on the preceding Thursday, but in many instances both holidays will be taken advantage of.

Glasgow and the West.

Mr. Archibald MacNaught, chemist, has opened new premises in Renfield Street, Glasgow.

The wholesale drug-houses will be closed during this week-end for the Glasgow Fair holidays.

John Stevenson, chemist and druggist, 82 Merry Street, Motherwell, has suspended payment, and has granted a trust deed on behalf of his creditors in favour of Mr. George D. Stirling, C.A., 186 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow.

In the Aviation Buildings of the Scottish National Exhibition Messrs. Burroughs Wellcome & Co. have a display of first-aid cases. Visitors to the Queensland Section are attracted by a peculiar odour well known to chemists. The aroma emanates from the stand of the Bayard Citridora Eucalyptus Oil Co., where there is an interesting representation of the distillation of the oil.

FRENCH NEWS.

(From the "C. & D." Paris Correspondent.)

A PHARMACEUTICAL M.P.—M. Gaston Lalanne, pharmacist at Hagetmau (Landes), has just been elected Deputy for the Saint-Sever district of that department.

SYNTHETIC RUBBER.—M. Haller, chemistry professor at the Sorbonne, described in detail at the last meeting of the Academy of Science M. Richard's process for producing artificial rubber from isoprene. The method is too costly to be of commercial interest.

A JOUBERT SCHOLARSHIP.—M. J. Joubert, the electrical savant whose death occurred last March, collaborated with Pasteur in some of the first and most important experiments of the great chemist. A subscription has now been opened to found a "Joubert scholarship" in memory of the deceased savant.

PHARMACEUTICAL UNIFORMITY.—At the last meeting of the Academy of Medicine M. Yvon read his report on the proposed International Pharmacopœia Offices at Brussels. He considered this establishment to be the logical result of the International Conference for the Unification of Heroic Medicaments held in Brussels in 1902.

PARIS SOCIETY OF PHARMACY.—The proposed modifications of certain monographs in the 1908 Codex formed the principal subject of discussion at the July—as at the June—meeting of the Paris Society of Pharmacy, the report of M. Poulenc being taken as the basis for debate. Among the objects already discussed are acetic acid, aluminium sulphate, potash alum, dried alum, ammonium iodide and valerianate, atropine sulphate, calcium hypophosphite, calcium oxide and calcium phosphate, chlorinated lime, hydrochloric acid, chloroform, pyramidon, bergamot oil, iron citrate, ferrous oxalate, gallic acid, gelatin, and glycerin.

DETECTION OF BLOODSTAINS.—Some sensation was caused at the meeting of the Academy of Sciences this week by a paper read by Professor Guignard, ex-Director of the Paris Superior School of Pharmacy, on "The Value of Meyer's Reagent." This communication represented the results of the researches of M. A. Sartory, D.Sc., pupil of M. Guignard and preparator to Professor Radais at the School of Pharmacy. M. Sartory has proved, by experiments, that Meyer's reagent (phenolphthalein reduced by zinc) is not to be depended upon for detecting bloodstains. Linen wetted with solution of sodium or potassium bicarbonate produces the reaction hitherto considered as only obtainable with bloodstains.

General Association of French Pharmacists.

"I HAVE had an interesting chat with M. Péan, a pharmacist who attended the annual meeting at Caen," writes our correspondent. M. Péan carries on business in the Rue Mouton-Duvernét, on the left side of the Seine, in Paris, and has an up-to-date establishment. He was formerly President of the Amical Association of Pharmacy, and is keenly interested in pharmaceutical politics. The chief discussion at the Caen meeting was on closing hours. M. Viviani's draft Bill contains two provisions: (1) For an uninterrupted rest of eleven hours in each twenty-four; (2) a sort of local option clause, subject to a 75 per cent. majority. If, for instance, three-fourths of the pharmacists in any given town think 9 p.m. should be the closing hour, they would only have to meet and pass a resolution to that effect and hand it to the mayor. The mayor's duty would then be to issue a decree in accordance with the decision of this 75 per cent. majority, and to see that the other 25 per cent. "toed the line." A resolution approving of this provision was passed, and the Council of the General Association was authorised to support the Bill when it comes before Parliament. A number of matters uninteresting to British pharmacists were discussed at the meeting, such as the proportional representation of various federations, etc., affiliated to the General Association. There were the usual reports: of the Insurance against Dispensing Errors; of the Pension Fund, as well as the Association balance-sheet; and M. Chevreton's report on price-protection, etc. The social side included a trip to Havre, where the members were received by M. Genestal, the present Mayor of Havre, whose two predecessors were both pharmacists. A banquet was also held at Caen, the Prefect being represented, and there were many speeches.

SOUTH AFRICAN NEWS.

(From "C. & D." Correspondents.)

"The Chemist and Druggist" is regularly supplied by order to all the members of the seven Societies and Associations of Chemists in British South Africa, as well as to other chemists in business there.

Cape Province.

MR. JOHN WEBER was a passenger by the last South African mail steamer to arrive, R.M.S. *Saxon*. He is associated with the Foster-McClellan Co.

MR. H. PRING, Secretary to the Colonial Pharmacy Board, was in a private hospital when the mail left. He had undergone a small operation, and was progressing favourably.

THE FUNERAL of the late Mr. Wm. Young took place at Maitland, near Cape Town, on the afternoon of June 17. There was a large attendance of relatives and chemists, and among the chemists were Mr. A. E. A. Tothill, Vice-President of the Pharmaceutical Society of Cape Colony, who represented that organisation; Mr. Geo. Darroll, Acting President of the Colonial Pharmacy Board; Mr. O. Rohrsen, of Messrs. Wentzell & Schleswig; Mr. T. James, and Mr. Chandos W. Brydges. Flags over many establishments were flying at half-mast during the day. [Mr. Young was at one time well known in Scotland, being traveller in Glasgow and the West for Messrs. Clark & Pinkerton, wholesale druggists, Edinburgh. Subsequently he represented Messrs. Herrings & Co., on Scotch ground for a short time, and about twenty years ago went out to South Africa with some agencies.—EDITOR C. & D.]

Transvaal.

STATE OF TRADE IN JOHANNESBURG.—The Board of Trade has received the following statement from the office of H.M. Trade Commissioner for South Africa, who has obtained it from a reliable source:

It is undoubtedly true that last season there were some cases of overbuying in the Johannesburg market, but these were insufficient to cause anxiety, as the retail demand is good enough to right matters in that respect. Inquiries made at leading retail stores, both of grocery and soft goods, go to show that returns are being maintained, and in many cases increased. Much misconception has arisen through the advent of too many new agents to the market. They, not having made a connection among buyers, naturally often ascribe their want of orders to a slump in the market. On the other hand, this increase of competition must have affected the returns of some of the older agents, and thus added to the general impression as to the depressed condition of trade. One of the most serious factors in the situation, however, is certainly the facility with which firms of little standing or with little capital can obtain lengthy credit from oversea houses.

Pharmaceutical Society of Cape Colony.

A MEETING was held on June 15, Mr. W. Froembling, Ph.D. (President), in the chair. He was supported by Messrs. A. E. A. Tothill and J. Austin Thomas (Vice-Presidents), F. C. Mathew, J. Patterson, C. Merry, W. Fick, J. Sowden, W. A. Sleggs, S. S. Hewett, A. J. Rivett, and Mr. H. C. Marcus (Hon. Secretary). A few hours previous to the meeting notification had been received that Mr. William Young, a well-known personality in chemists' circles, had dropped down dead in the retail department of Messrs. Wentzell & Schleswig, where he was employed. The President, in referring to the sad affair, said that he had worked with the deceased gentleman, knew him well, and he had been a close friend. Mr. Young went to South Africa in the 'eighties as the representative of a well-known North British firm, and had been associated with the firm of Wentzell & Schleswig for a good number of years. Mr. F. C. Mathew proposed that a vote of condolence be sent to the widow, which was passed, all present standing.

POISON LAW.

A lengthy discussion took place regarding the Poison Law of the Cape Province. Mr. Quenet (Worcester) suggested that the Act should be altered on lines of the existing Transvaal Act. Mr. Hewett, who was for many years a member of the Pharmacy Board of the Orange Free State, explained what passed in the matter at the recent conference of Boards, and that the Minister had details of what took place at Bloemfontein. The President pointed out

that it is going to take at least two years before the Union Government reaches Medical and Pharmacy Acts. Mr. Rivett said that they could not ask Government what is going to be done. It was not for them to dictate. It was decided to address a communication to the Government.

THE "TARIFF" FOR SUPPLIES TO FRIENDLY SOCIETIES

was the next item on the agenda. The committee appointed had drawn up the following schedule:

Mixtures and lotions, 1 and 2 oz., 9d.; 3 and 4 oz., 1s.; 6 and 8 oz., 1s. 3d.; 10 and 12 oz., 1s. 6d.; and 16 oz., 2s.

Liniments, 1 and 2 oz., 9d.; 3 and 4 oz., 1s. 3d.; and 6 and 8 oz., 2s.

Ointments, 1 oz., 1s.; and 2 oz., 1s. 6d.

Pills, tablets, and capsules, 6 for 9d., 12 for 1s.; and over 12, 1s. per doz.

Powders, up to 3, 3d.; 6 for 9d.; and a dozen for 1s. 3d.

Plasters, 6 in. x 6 in., 1s.; on skin, 2s.

Any patent or proprietary medicine, or expensive ingredient, to be charged at local wholesale rates, plus 25 per cent., in addition to the schedule price of the mixture, etc.

The President, in the course of a short lecture on

NEW REMEDIES.

dealt fully with the properties of salvarsan ("606"). Starting with the introduction of syphilis into Europe through Columbus, a part of whose crew had contracted a hitherto unknown disease in America, he gave a short historic review of its rapid spread through Europe, and the unsuccessful attempts of checking it in those times. He mentioned the early and partly successful use of mercurial preparations, at which medical men of those times had arrived in a purely empiric way. It was not until 1905, after the discovery of the cause of the disease, *Spirocheta pallida*, by Hoffman-Sikaudin, that the treatment of syphilis was put on a scientific basis. The knowledge that arsenical preparations were efficacious in parasitic diseases of a similar nature (malaria, sleeping-sickness, etc.) led to researches in this direction, and finally to the recommendation of salvarsan. There is now the possibility in view that if this dreaded disease is made legally notifiable and immediate treatment compulsory, it may be stamped out in time. The lecture closed with a description of the different methods of preparation, and an exhibition of the necessary apparatus for that purpose.

AUSTRALASIAN NEWS.

"The Chemist and Druggist" is regularly supplied by order to all the members of nine Societies of Chemists in Australia and New Zealand, as well as to other Chemists in business there.

The Commonwealth.

CHEMIST-OPTICIANS.—Preliminary steps are being taken to organise an Association of Chemist-Opticians for Australia and New Zealand. "The Chemist and Druggist of Australasia" points out that "the principal importance of the movement is that if Parliament at any time can be persuaded to grant legislation regulating the practice of optics, those who belong to established organisations will be entitled to recognition."

New South Wales.

THE GUARANTEE LABEL.—Considerable confusion of mind exists among many people, chemists not excepted, in regard to the provisions of the Pure Foods Act. It is not compulsory to take out a guarantee label, and it follows it is not compulsory to put one on anything that is sold. Furthermore, even if a guarantee label is taken out, it is not compulsory to use it. The only occasion upon which it is compulsory to use the label is when the article exposed for sale bears the words "guaranteed pure," or "warranted pure." In cases where a guarantee label is used and an official guarantee has not been taken out an extra penalty is provided.

New Zealand.

RECIPROCITY REFERENDUM.—The question of reciprocity of pharmaceutical certificates with the Australian States was taken in May. Voting-papers were to be returned to the Registrar by June 1. A circular letter from Mr. Crease, late of Wailu, and residing in Queensland, was forwarded to all chemists advocating the adoption of reciprocity. Should the majority of votes be cast in favour of reciprocity the Pharmacy Board will at once commence

negotiations with each State Board in Australia. It is not likely, however, that any final agreement will be come to before next year at the earliest.

Queensland.

MR. A. W. FIELD, who has been incapacitated from business for some time, died at his residence in Sandgate on May 19. He was born in Norfolk in 1852 and went to Queensland in 1883. He established a successful homoeopathic business in Adelaide Street, Brisbane, and later on opened a branch business at Sandgate, where he resided. He disposed of his Sandgate business to Mr. J. Lunn. Mr. Field was one of the original members of the Pharmacy Board, being a nominee of the Government, and had been an active member from that time until last December. He was President of the Board and of the Society on more than one occasion. He took a prominent part in the municipal life of Sandgate, being mayor in 1896.

INDIA AND THE EAST.

(From the "C. & D." Correspondents.)

SELLING-OFF.—The sale of the fixtures and fittings of the Bubbling Well Dispensary, Nanking Road, Shanghai, is being advertised in the local papers.

MINING ANALYSES.—Dr. Livio Silva, Shanghai, who conducts a mining institute and analytical laboratory at 39 Broadway, has issued an illustrated booklet which shows the various departments of the premises. The pamphlet contains eleven reproductions of photographs.

MESSRS. MILLER & Co., chemists, of Kandy, Ceylon, are to erect new premises on a prominent site at the corner of Ward Street and Castle Hill Street, Kandy. The showroom, which will be on the ground-floor, will have an arcade along the two principal fronts, and, according to the "Ceylon Observer," will be one of the largest and most spacious of its kind in Ceylon.

COST OF MEDICINES IN CEYLON.—A visitor to Ceylon writes to the "Ceylon Times" complaining of the high prices charged to the public by the drug-stores in that island. He states that the charges for making up prescriptions are exorbitant, and that an enormous price is charged for patent medicines. He used to buy antikamnia in Calcutta for Rs.2 13a., but in Ceylon, he states, he is charged Rs.6.60; aspirin he obtained regularly in Calcutta for 13a., but he was charged Rs.1.30 in Colombo. We seem to have heard similar complaints before, and as a rule they have little foundation in fact when investigated. There are several big stores in Ceylon, and competition is as keen out there as at home.

PERFUMERY IMPORTATION INTO INDIA.—The Board of Trade have received information from the Director-General of the Commercial Intelligence Department of the Government of India relative to the levy of duty on perfumery and other toilet preparations on importation into British India. The Indian Government state that for the purposes of assessment the Customs authorities in India distinguish between (a) perfumed spirits proper and (b) such other perfumery as is met with among toilet preparations. Perfumed spirits proper are defined as a mixture containing only alcohol, water, and essential oil or attar, with possibly a little liquid ammonia or colouring matter, and are assessed at Rs.13 per liquid gal., irrespective of the spirit strength. Testing is not allowed or required, except in so far as this may be necessary to ascertain whether the article comes under this head. In the case of toilet preparations, the Collector of Customs has the discretion of allowing an importer to enter the articles for test at the time of import instead of paying at the rate of Rs.13 per gal. If so tested, the toilet preparation would be admitted at the rate of Rs.9 6a. per gal. of London proof. These orders are subject to the condition that when the amount of duty so arrived at is lower than that calculated at the 5 per cent. *ad valorem* rate, duty is charged at the latter rate, in accordance with the provisions of Section 21 of the Sea Customs Act.

VERIL TABLETS contain, according to Richter, powdered arca nut with chocolate.

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN NEWS.

SACCHARIN IN SWEDEN.—The Bill which was recently introduced into the Riksdag for imposing more stringent regulations on the importation, manufacture, and sale of saccharin in Sweden has been rejected by the Lower House, and therefore falls to the ground.

FOOD CONGRESS.—The second Congrès d'Alimentation, under the patronage of the King of the Belgians, is to be held at Liège on October 1 to 4. The last Congress was held at Ghent in 1908. The Secretary's office is 27 Rue des Guillemins, Liège. The analytical questions dealt with by the Congress have attracted many Belgian pharmacists and medical men.

ITALIAN PHARMACISTS' ASSISTANTS.—At a congress of the pharmacists' assistants of Italy held recently in Rome, a standing committee was appointed to study the question of reform of the conditions under which pharmacists' assistants are employed. A deputation was chosen to bring the matter before the Ministry of the Interior and the Ministry of Public Works.

ESPERANTO CONGRESS.—The International Esperanto Congress will be held this year at Antwerp from August 20 to 27. Mr. Oscar Van Schoor, pharmacien, 20 Rue Vondel, Antwerp, is Vice-President of the Committee of Organisation. Special meetings of pharmacists will be held during the Congress, dealing with esperanto from the pharmaceutical point of view, the question of affiliation with the International Federation of Pharmaceutical Societies, and the production of a journal giving in esperanto a *résumé* of the chief articles appearing in the pharmaceutical Press of the world. Mr. Van Schoor will be glad to give any further details of the local arrangements for the Congress.

CANADIAN WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS' ASSOCIATION.—The annual meeting was held at the Frontenac Hotel, in the Thousand Islands, on June 21. The following delegates were present: Halifax, N.S.: L. A. Miles, F. S. Simson; St. John, N.B.: H. L. Ganter; Montreal: James Mattinson, A. Lyman, J. W. Knox, W. S. Elliot; Ottawa: M. Macpherson; Toronto, Ont.: C. McD. Hay, T. A. Henderson; Hamilton, Ont.: A. C. Garden; London, Ont.: E. C. Mitchell; Winnipeg, Man.: E. D. Martin; Calgary, Alta.: W. W. Bole; Vancouver and Victoria, B.C.: William Henderson. Matters of trade interest were discussed, and the social side consisted of a yachting trip among the islands. The following officers were elected: *Honorary Presidents*, Messrs. H. H. Lyman and D. W. Bole; *President*, L. J. Mylius (Halifax); *Vice-Presidents*, C. McD. Hay (Toronto) and J. W. Knox (Montreal); *Treasurer*, W. S. Elliot (Montreal); *Honorary Secretary*, James Mattinson (Montreal); *Executive Committee*, A. Lyman (Montreal), E. D. Martin (Winnipeg), M. Macpherson (Ottawa), E. C. Mitchell (London), and C. W. Tinling (Montreal).

INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETIES.—A meeting of the provisional committee was held at The Hague on June 21, when there were present Dr. A. Schamelhout, Mr. O. van Schoor, and Mr. F. Daminet (representing Belgium), Mr. W. J. Möller (Denmark), Mr. E. White (Great Britain), and Mr. R. Schoepp and Mr. J. J. Hofman (Holland). Mr. Schoepp was in the chair owing to the absence, through illness, of the President, Mr. L. Q. v. Ledden Hulsebosch. It was reported that many comments on the proposed rules had been received, and the meeting proceeded to deal with these. The most important amendment accepted was to the effect that the Federation, whose chief object is to be a centre for the scientific and professional interests in pharmacy, should endeavour to promote the international regulation of the sale of proprietary medicines and also exert its influence on commercial treaties regarding patents and trade-marks. The subscription to the Federation was fixed at from 100f. to 800f., according to the membership of the affiliated societies. The rules were approved, and societies becoming affiliated with the Federation will be considered to have accepted them. The official foundation of the Federation will take place next year, when it is intended to publish a Bulletin containing the names of all pharmaceutical societies and periodicals throughout the world.

LEGAL REPORTS.

TRADE LAW.

Sale of a Medical Practice.—At Shrewsbury on July 8, A. M. Weir, formerly in practice as a medical man at Edgbolton, near Shrewsbury, brought an action to recover 250*l.*, agreed price of his practice, or alternative damages for trespass against Dr. W. Smith, Boscombe. Plaintiff was sentenced to fifteen months' imprisonment for inducing a young girl to leave her father, and, said counsel for the plaintiff, Dr. Smith took advantage of this and declined to pay anything, although he had agreed to purchase the practice for 250*l.* Defendant said that he was not told anything about the scandal, and denied that there was an implied contract to purchase the practice for 250*l.* The jury found for the plaintiff for 150*l.*

Workmen's Compensation Act.—In the Belfast Recorder's Court on July 7, William Rice, a packer, applied for arbitration under the Workmen's Compensation Act, the respondents being Messrs. William Woods & Co., wholesale druggists, 15 and 17 Waring Street. Applicant said he had been in the employment of the respondents for twenty-one years. His wages were 16*s.* a week. Dr. Martin said applicant was suffering from the effects of a double rupture, and was not fit for the work of a packer. Counsel for respondents said compensation had never been refused by his clients. The man was paid full wages for some time after the accident. He then went to the country, and never applied for compensation after that. His Honour held that there was no dispute, and refused the application.

Belladonna-root Damaged in Transit.—In the City of London Court on July 11, Judge Lumley Smith, K.C., delivered a reserved judgment in the case of Grünwald v. Adolf Blum & Popper (see *C. & D.*, June 17, index folio 875). The plaintiff, Mr. Alois Grünwald, 91-93 Bishopsgate, E.C., sued Messrs. Adolf Blum & Popper, 34 Leadenhall Street, E.C., forwarding agents, for 35*l.* damages for negligence as forwarding agents caused to seven bales of belladonna-root entrusted to them for transmission from Wiener-Neustadt to London. The Judge said that the defendants were forwarding agents, and their duty was to act as agents for the plaintiff in getting the goods carried and properly insured. They were not carriers nor insurers. The plaintiff had not proved to his satisfaction any negligence of the defendants in regard to getting the goods carried or insured or otherwise. So far as regarded the injury by water the insurance company seemed to admit their liability, and the question unsettled was merely one of amount. As to the damage by oil, the plaintiff held the bill of lading and received the goods, and if he had any claim against the ship he could have enforced it. The wharfingers' charges could not be recovered from the defendants. Plaintiff would be nonsuited, with costs.

Principal or Manager?—In the City of London Court on July 11, before Judge Lumley Smith, K.C., the Southern Cotton Oil Company of Great Britain, Ltd., 13 Creechurch Lane, E.C., sued Mr. W. May, Old High Street, Grays, to recover the sum of 2*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* for oil supplied. Mr. Gowing appeared for the plaintiffs. The question for the Court to determine was whether the defendant was a principal or manager. Defendant said he admitted having given the order, and that the oil was delivered. He was the manager of the Trades Leading Agency, Euston Road, and gave the order for them. Plaintiffs' traveller went to Euston Road and took up his reference. He gave the order to the plaintiffs' traveller verbally. When the invoice came it was made out in his own name. He saw no objection to that. He had since been dismissed from his employment. He had had previous transactions with the plaintiffs, and had paid their accounts out of his employer's money, because his employers authorised him to do so. He is now in business on his own account. The Judge said if the defendant gave the name of his company when he gave the order that would free him from liability. He had no doubt the manager always gave the orders, but that did not make him personally liable. Plaintiffs would be nonsuited, and ordered to pay the defendant's costs. If they sued him again they had better sue the company too.

Pharmacy Act, 1868.

A CASE ADJOURNED AND SETTLED.

Before Mr. Registrar James Spickett, at the Pontypridd County Court on July 6, the case of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain against T. H. Fenwick, mentioned in the *C. & D.*, June 17, index folio 876, for an alleged infringement of this Act, was again called on for hearing. There was no response, it being understood

that matters had been settled. It was subsequently recalled later on, with the same result, so that the case was struck out.

High Court Cases.

Unless when otherwise stated these cases have been heard in the High Court of Justice, London.

WINCARNIS v. CARVINO.

In the Chancery Division on Tuesday, July 11, Mr. Justice Swinfen Eady gave judgment in the action of Coleman & Co., Ltd., against Stephen Smith & Co., Ltd. This was a passing-off action in which the plaintiffs claimed an injunction to restrain the defendants from selling their medicated or meat wine in bottles with wrappers and labels so contrived as to represent or lead to the belief that their preparation was the plaintiffs' preparation of meat-wine known as "Wincarnis." They alleged that the get-up of the defendants' goods was adopted by the defendants for the purpose of deception. The plaintiffs' wine was put up in bottles of a champagne shape and wrapped in pink paper wrappers. The hearing was reported in the *C. & D.*, June 24, index folio 291, and July 1, index folio 10.

His Lordship said the plaintiffs were the first to adopt pink paper wrappers for wine, and since they had used it many other persons had followed their example; and the practice had become pretty general. Since 1906 the defendants had from time to time altered the name, labels, and get-up of their beef-wine, although its composition and manufacture had remained the same, and the plaintiffs claimed in this action that the defendants had been gradually but systematically approaching the plaintiffs' get-up, and, with the deliberate intention of obtaining the benefit of the plaintiffs' trade, were passing off their goods as the plaintiffs' goods, and that the plaintiffs were now entitled to the protection of the Court. The application, and subsequent withdrawal, to register the word "Lemcarnis" was described by his Lordship as an artful attempt by the defendants to obtain in the name of a clerk called Hearn the registration of a word obviously calculated to deceive, and threw light on the defendants' subsequent conduct. Then came the application to register the word "Carvino," which was allowed. The idea represented by the two words "Wincarnis" and "Carvino" was identical, only the syllables were reversed. Then the defendants put up their preparation with labels arranged almost the same as the plaintiffs' three labels, and there was no other manufacturer than the plaintiffs and the defendants having three labels so arranged. It was useless to urge that the plaintiffs were not entitled to any monopoly of this feature. The defendants had adopted a feature not common in the trade. His Lordship did not accept the statement of the defendants' manager that he was not endeavouring to pass off the goods of the defendants as the plaintiffs' goods. It was the whole get-up taken together which deceived, and not the pink paper or any separate feature. Upon the whole case, his Lordship had come without hesitation to the conclusion that the defendants' preparation was so got up as to be calculated to deceive and to lead to the belief that it was the plaintiffs' preparation, and he could not exonerate the defendants from an intention to deceive. There must be an injunction as asked, with the further relief claimed, and the defendants must pay the costs of the action.

A motion by the plaintiffs asking that the Register of Trade-marks might be rectified by removing the word "Carvino" was refused, but without costs, except that the applicants must pay the costs of the Registrar. His Lordship said it was not established that, independent of get-up, the mark was calculated to deceive, but if the defendants were really desirous to avoid imitation of the plaintiffs' goods and not to render themselves liable to further litigation, they would be well advised to have a different get-up and to take some other word.

AMENORRHOEA REMEDIES.—The "British Medical Journal" for July 1 publishes the analyses of a number of proprietary remedies for amenorrhoea and other women's complaints. The limitations imposed upon the analysis of more or less complex organic compounds make the results somewhat general.

SOCIETY OF CHEMICAL INDUSTRY.

Annual Meeting in Sheffield.

THE thirtieth annual meeting of this Society was held in the Cutlers' Hall, Sheffield, on Wednesday, July 12. Following upon the Council-meeting, the President (Mr. Walter F. Reid, F.I.C., F.C.S.) took the chair at 10.30 A.M., being supported by Dr. Rudolph Messel, Mr. Thomas Tyrer (Hon. Treasurer), and Councillor Cecil H. Wilson (Sheffield).



Mr. W. F. REID, F.I.C., F.C.S.

There was no city which offered more points of interest to those engaged in industrial pursuits.

NEW OFFICE-BEARERS.

The President then announced the result of the elections as follows:

President.—Dr. Rudolph Messel (London).

Vice-Presidents.—Mr. W. F. Reid (retiring President), Mr. Henry Hemingway (London), Professor G. G. Henderson (Glasgow), Sir William Crookes, O.M., F.R.S.

Members of Council.—Dr. Martin, O. Forster, F.R.S. (London), Mr. N. H. Martin (Newcastle), Mr. W. J. Leonard (London), Dr. W. Lash Miller.

Hon. Treasurer.—Mr. Thomas Tyrer.

Hon. Foreign Secretary.—Dr. J. Lewkowitsch.

Commenting upon the elections, the President said that upon his retirement he should like to take the opportunity of thanking them all for having placed him in the highest position they could bestow. He was an original member of the Society, and one who had worked for many years in connection with it, but he could not help feeling there were other original members who might have better filled the office. He hoped during his term of office the importance of the Society had not diminished. He had found by actual experience that their Society was growing in importance from year to year. It was fully recognised by all kindred Societies. As they knew, they were represented on several Government bodies, and members of their Society, although not officially elected on other bodies as representing the Society, yet were elected because they occupied influential positions in the Society. Through the Society he himself had attended a great many international exhibitions, and he was quite sure it was owing to his position in the Society that he had had bestowed upon him the honour of being made a member of the Board of Trade Committee on International Exhibitions. The only pleasure he felt in relinquishing the post was that he was handing it over to one who would more worthily represent the Society—Dr. Rudolph Messel, whose qualifications as a technical chemist he referred to in terms of high praise. The President also commented upon the merits of other office-bearers.

The elections were confirmed. The President next submitted the

REPORT OF THE COUNCIL.

The number of members now on the register of the Society is 4,300, as compared with 4,299 at the last annual

meeting. During the year 245 members have been elected as compared with 253 last year, and the losses have been 244 as against 277 last year. There were 45 deaths as compared with 38 last year. The names of the persons were mentioned, and after reference to the retiring officers and to the Eighth International Congress of Applied Chemistry to be held in Washington and New York, U.S.A., in 1912, it was stated that the New York section has availed itself of the opportunity of the meeting of the Congress in America to invite this Society to hold its next annual general meeting in New York, so that members of the Society may take part in both proceedings. This invitation has been accepted by the Council, and it is hoped that the meeting in New York will be in every way representative. On the report of Dr. Divers, urging the need of a Department of Chemical Technology at the Imperial College of Science and Technology, the Council passed a resolution expressing the opinion that the governing body should forthwith proceed to formulate and carry out some complete scheme of training in chemical technology, and authorised Dr. Divers, as the Society's representative on the Board, to express this formally as the opinion of the Council. The proposal has been favourably received, and, when a scheme is formulated, the sections of the Society will have an opportunity of considering it. The rest of the report was devoted to "Journal" matters.

TREASURER'S STATEMENT.

Mr. Thomas Tyrer (Hon. Treasurer) submitted a statement of the income and expenditure during 1910. This showed receipts as follows:

	£	s.	d.
By Entrance fees	222	12	0
" Life composition fees	51	17	6
" Annual subscriptions	5,174	14	8
" "Journal" advertisements and sales...	1,006	18	7
" Collective Index—sales	3	6	0
" Decennial Index—sales	11	0	0
" Dividends and interest on investments	573	7	1

£7,043 15 10

The expenditure consisted of 4,472l. 6s. on the "Journal" of the Society, 563l. 19s. 7d. sectional expenses, 173l. 11s. 8d. annual meeting expenses, and 1,059l. 19s. 4d. for working expenses, leaving a balance of 773l. 19s. 3d. The balance-sheet showed an accumulated fund of 17,481l. 16s.

Mr. Tyrer said there was one thing to be remembered. Because they seemed wealthy and had got something more than they had expended, they must not think there was no need to whip up members. The 773l. excess of income over expenditure was not what might be called in business profit. According to their charter two items of income must always be earmarked—the life composition-fees and the entrance-fees. In regard to the interest on investments, he thought it would be admitted they should be treated as a reserve, although there was nothing in the charter to say it should be so. One could not find fault with the increases of expense on the sections, though in his humble opinion they did not get the return they should in papers and members.

At this stage a communication was read from Sir Henry Roscoe, the first President of the Society, expressing regret for his absence on account of illness. On the suggestion of the President, it was decided that the following telegram be sent to him:

"Sir Henry Roscoe. The Society of Chemical Industry desire me to express their sincere regret at the absence of their first President at their annual meeting and their hopes for his speedy recovery."

Mr. Reid next proceeded to deliver his

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS.

This was an appeal to the younger members of their Society who were carrying on the traditions handed down

by their elders. We are now living, he said, in more active and progressive times than chemical industry, at any rate, had ever gone through before. There had probably been no period in the history of chemical industry when progress had been so varied and so rapid. New apparatus, methods, and products appeared with such rapidity that it had become extremely difficult to keep up with all the applications of science to our industries. One number of their journal would probably contain more information than would have seen the light a century ago. In the history of the human race a century is not much, but now history progresses by days. It is now quite impossible for any one individual to keep up to date in all branches of applied science, and the tendency of the present age is towards specialisation. But too minute sub-division has its disadvantages. All sciences are more or less dependent on each other, and the higher officials in a chemical factory, for instance, must have some knowledge of a number of subjects besides chemistry. In smaller industries there will always be a good demand for trained men who have a good knowledge of science generally, and especially of methods of applying it. The President recalled some observations by Mr. Barker North to the Institute of Teachers in Technical Institutions at Southport, in which it was pointed out that chemical factories stand at the head of all our great industries in regard to the proportion of skilled supervision employed. Taking 100% to represent salaries and wages, we find that the chemical manufacturer spends 11% 7s. in salaries and 88% 3s. in wages. In the nine chief industries of the country the average is 4% 5s. in salaries and 99% 5s. in wages. Therefore, they would see that they were already far ahead of the other industries in the percentage of trained people employed in their factories. That this intelligent appreciation of the needs of modern industry on the part of chemical manufacturers brings its reward is shown by the figures of the Census of production in 1907. The net annual output per head of those employed in the nine chief industries is as follows: Engineering factories, 108% ; cotton, 82% ; iron and steel, 118% ; woollen and worsted factories, 76% ; shipbuilding yards and marine engineering, 96% ; railways, construction and repairs, 71% ; bleaching, dyeing, and printing, 101% ; chemical and coal-tar works, drugs and perfumery, 185% ; jute, linen, and hemp, 61% ; average, 93%.

It is sometimes alleged that the training given to students is not of a sufficiently practical character, and that some foreign nations are superior to us. He did not think it could be said at present that the facilities for acquiring knowledge are less in Great Britain than in any other countries. In fact, in some of our institutions they are superior. He had gone into the matter considerably, and simply stated the result of his own experience. He had studied at two German universities and had graduated at the School of Mines in Berlin, and he thought his experience was worth recording. The most divergent opinions have been expressed as to the merits of various systems of training. There is no doubt the same goal may be reached by various paths. It is quite impossible to lay down a hard-and-fast line for the education of students. The most important factor upon which an official judgment might be based is wanting. Information of the careers of students after they leave the colleges. What interested him most was the ultimate fate of the rank and file. It was difficult to obtain this information in England, where we have no organised police system that followed a man throughout his life. In the case of scholarships, however, he thought it might be made a condition that whoever accepts a scholarship should, for a number of years at any rate, report to the institution where he has been trained how he is getting on.

The President proceeded to speak about the education of young chemists, urging the necessity for students being taught what kind of apparatus and plant is likely to be available for them in practice. The problem for the student is how to acquire practical knowledge at the commencement of his career. In this he thought employers might materially assist by giving their younger employes leisure to attend meetings of societies such as this, and by procuring journals and other literature for them. A good factory library is of great pecuniary assistance both to

employer and employed, but in how many factories do we find one? As an encouragement to younger men, the President described the humble beginnings of many great inventions and industrial processes. He spoke of the advantages of familiarity with old literature, and concluded an interesting address by emphasising the value of original work and perseverance until some definite result has been obtained.

THANKS.

Dr. Rudolph Messel, proposing a vote of thanks to Mr. Reid, said he should do all in his power, as their future President, for the welfare of the Society. Mr. Reid had not laid sufficient stress on his own excellent work in connection with explosives, especially with the gelatinisation of gun-cotton. His was the first attempt to tame that, up to then, untameable material.

The motion was seconded by Dr. Russell Moore, of New York, who remarked that people were inclined to talk about the good old times. Chemists knew that, from the point of view of the chemist, no good old times ever existed. They were to-day participants in much better times, and they wished to hand on their experience to their successors. In regard to facilities for students, he remarked that at his old university at Princetown the old students met together every few years to see what they could do for the institution which had given them a start in life. As the result of their endeavours, there were now at that university scholarships to the amount of about 8,000%. Referring to the visit of the Society to New York next year, Dr. Moore said he believed it would be another grand opportunity for a display of international goodwill. They had an excellent Chemists' Club in New York, and he thought the visitors would all be well entertained.

OTHER BUSINESS.

On the motion of Mr. Frank Tate, seconded by Mr. Christopher Rawson, Messrs. Norton, Feasey & Slade were reappointed auditors, at a fee of 21%.

A cordial vote of thanks to the local committee was proposed by the President, Mr. W. F. Reid, and seconded by Mr. Eustace Carey. Coupled with this were the names of Councillor C. H. Wilson, Chairman; Sir John Bingham, Bart., Honorary Treasurer; and Professor J. O. Arnold and Mr. G. E. Scott Smith, Vice-Chairmen of the Executive Committee; and the local Hon. Secretaries, Mr. John Evans and Mr. W. E. S. Turner. A vote of sympathy was accorded to Mr. Thomas Fairley, Hon. Secretary of the Yorkshire section, who was unable to be present on account of illness.

This concluded the business of the meeting, and the members were then entertained at lunch, on the invitation of Mr. E. A. Brotherton, Chairman of the Yorkshire section.

In the afternoon the members visited the following works: Messrs. Peter Dixon & Son, Ltd., paper mills, Oughtibridge; the Sheffield Simplex Motor Works, Ltd., Tinsley; W. S. Laycock, Ltd., railway-carriage, steamship, and tramcar-fittings works, Millhouses; Thomas Firth & Sons, Ltd., steel and gun makers; James Dixon & Sons, cutlery and silver works, Cornish Place; and Tennant Bros., Ltd., brewery.

THE ANNUAL BANQUET

was held on Wednesday evening at the Grand Hotel. Mr. W. F. Reid presided, and was supported by Dr. Rudolph Messel, Colonel Sir John Bingham, Bart., Professor W. M. Hicks, Sc.D., F.R.S., Mr. E. W. Voelcker, F.C.I., Mr. F. W. Branson, F.I.C. (former Chairman of Yorkshire Section), Mr. Eustace Carey, Mr. Cecil H. Wilson, Professor G. G. Henderson, M.A., Colonel A. W. Chadburn, Mr. T. Tyrer, Dr. J. I. Lewkowitsch, Professor W. Ripper, and other gentlemen. After the loyal toasts, Dr. Messel proposed "Prosperity to the Society," to which the President replied.

Mr. Eustace Carey proposed "Yorkshire Industries," Mr. G. Blake Walker, President of the Sheffield Society of Engineers and Metallurgists, replying. Other toasts were: "The Yorkshire Section of the Society," proposed by Dr. Julius Lewkowitsch, response Mr. F. W. Branson; "Kindred Societies," proposer Professor G. G. Henderson, response Mr. E. W. Voelcker; "Our Guests," proposer

Councillor C. H. Wilson, response Mr. A. Charlton Chapman. An entertaining musical programme was contributed by Messrs. A. S. Harper, Harry Heath, Collin Smith, C. Everitt, F. Rodgers, and Miss Ida Bloor.

THE NEW PRESIDENT.

Dr. Rudolph Messel, F.C.S., the new President of the Society, is one of its original members, and has worked well for it all the time in various offices. Dr. Messel has had a most interesting career as a chemist. It was while a lad at school that his thoughts were directed towards science, his school-master being a physicist of no mean order, who, long before Graham Bell produced his phonograph, constructed one, and Rudolph Messel helped him in the work. Dr. Messel had the foundation of his chemical training with Dr. Lucius, whose business is incorporated with Meister, Lucius & Brünig, and while with Lucius he had



RUDOLPH MESSEL, Ph.D., F.C.S.

to do with the production of many pharmaceutical chemicals. He studied science at Zürich, Heidelberg, and Tübingen, graduating at the last-named University with a thesis on the methyl derivatives of strychnine. This was one of the earliest researches on the modification of the physiological action of this alkaloid by change in its chemical constitution, and the experiments proved that the introduction of the methyl radical gave the alkaloid an action similar to curare. After graduating as doctor of philosophy, Dr. Messel came to this country to be assistant to Professor Roscoe at Owens College, Manchester. When the Franco-Prussian War commenced he returned to Germany and went through the whole of the war. After this he returned to England and became research assistant to the late Dr. Squire, then a partner in the business of Dunn & Squire. There he again came into direct contact with the production of pharmaceutical chemicals, including scale preparations. He perfected a process for the production of phosphoric acid which is now generally employed, but perhaps the most important work that he did was the contact process for the production of sulphuric acid, which he perfected and carried into practical working long before Winkler's process was known. The partnership of Dunn & Squire had been dissolved, Dr. Squire continuing the manufacture of mineral acids and other heavy inorganic chemicals, and in due course Dr. Messel, along with Messrs. Spencer and Chapman, acquired this business, and as Spencer, Chapman & Messel, Ltd., it has grown to gigantic proportions, Dr. Messel being its managing director. It is curious to note that as a young man his studies and researches were chiefly concerned with organic chemistry, while as soon as he came into touch with commerce it was problems in the inorganic domain that he was set to solve. May we claim for his early pharmaceutical training (though not an apotheker, he was after all with Lucius) the credit for that thoroughness which he has exhibited in things chemical? His versatility is inherent, like his modesty, and he comes to the chair of the Society as a worthy successor of many distinguished chemists, some of whom also have been assistants of the first president and the veteran who helped to create it—the Right Honourable Sir Henry Enfield Roscoe, F.R.S.

TURPENTINE EXPORTS FROM SEVILLE in 1910 were 513 tons, compared with 964 tons in 1909. Of resin, 1,350 and 710 tons were exported in those years.

PHOTOGRAPHIC NOTES.

By a Pharmaceutical Camerist.

Photographic Convention.

THE Photographic Convention of the United Kingdom, which fills a similar purpose in photography to which the British Pharmaceutical Conference does in pharmacy, met at Exeter on July 10. The President this year is Mr. Wellington, Elstree, and in his address he mentioned that the United Kingdom is behind other countries in the application of photography to business advertisements.

Reducing Bromide Prints.

IN the July number of "Photographic Scraps" the Rev. F. C. Lambert advocates the employment of alum and potassium permanganate as a reducer for bromide paper. He employs a saturated solution of alum tinted a pale pink with solution of potassium permanganate. The prints are soaked in water for five minutes before immersion in the reducer, in which they are left for about ten minutes. Any stain is removed by a very weak oxalic acid or potassium metasulphite solution.

Plucky Prints on Platinotype.

WHEN making platinotype prints from flat negatives, or when using stale paper, the paper should be printed much deeper than usual, and developed in the usual oxalate developer diluted with about four times its own volume of water. This leaves the heavier parts of the print but sacrifices the fine detail. Another method is to add about a grain of potassium bichromate to each pint of developer. The addition of a trace of mercuric chloride will give a brownish tone to the print.

Tinting Printing-papers.

DR. KIESER, in "Photographische Industrie," recounts some research he has made in regard to dyes which may usefully be employed for tinting photographic papers. The dyes which he has found most suitable are alizarin saphirol for soft blue tones, naphthol green B for soft green, chloromin brown G for brownish tones, permanent bordeaux B for purplish tones, brilliant crocein 3 B for yellowish red, and permanent light yellow 3 G for yellow. The dyes are dissolved in a 1-per-cent. solution, and when required for use are diluted in the proportion of 1 in 10,000 parts of water. The well-washed bromide or gaslight prints are placed in the dye-bath and allowed to soak until the required depth of tint is obtained. The tint darkens somewhat on drying. Dr. Kieser notes that mixtures of the last two dyes named above give a fiery-red tone suitable for firelight effects. He suggests that photographic dealers could meet a demand by selling the dyes in concentrated solution.

Ilford Panchromatic Plates.

ILFORD, LTD., have placed on the market these plates, the special feature of which is that they are sensitive to all colours and can be had backed. They are used with the Ilford colour-filters. The plates being sensitive to all colours must be manipulated in the dark; this applies equally to slide loading and developing, except that in the latter process it is permissible to inspect the plates cautiously in a safe light. Any developer may be employed so long as it does not contain ammonia, but the following is specially recommended:

Metol	...	...	...	10 grains
Quinol	...	...	...	30 grains
Sodium sulphite	...	...	...	220 grains
Potassium carbonate	...	...	...	110 grains
Potassium bromide	...	...	...	10 grains
Water to make	...	...	...	20 oz.

Dissolve in the order given.

For use this is diluted with an equal bulk of water, and 2 oz. should be allowed for each quarter-plate. Tank development with weak solution is also recommended, a pyrosoda formula being given, while in each box there is a card giving the times and temperatures to be observed, these varying according to the screen employed. A fixing-bath of sodium hyposulphite 1 lb., potassium metasulphite 2 oz., water 40 oz., is to be employed, and the plate should be in the fixing-bath for one or two minutes before the light is turned up.

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF IRELAND.

Council-meeting.

THE Council met at 67 Lower Mount Street, Dublin, on Wednesday, July 5, Sir Wm. J. Baxter, J.P., D.L. (President), in the chair. There were also present Messrs. G. D. Beggs, J.P. (Hon. Treasurer), Dr. Dunlop, Messrs. John Smith, Thos. Batt, T. N. Moffitt, J. E. Connor, and H. V. Goldon.

THE ROYAL VISIT TO DUBLIN.

Mr. FERRALL (Registrar) read the following letter from the Under-Secretary, Dublin Castle :

"Dublin Castle, June 12, 1911.

"SIR,—I am directed by the Lord Lieutenant to inform you that the address to the King from the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland will be received by his Majesty in the Throne Room, Dublin Castle, on Monday, July 10. Those presenting addresses should be in attendance not later than 9.45 A.M.

"A deputation consisting of not more than two persons may present each address, and I am to request you to be good enough to furnish me, as soon as possible, with the names of the gentlemen who will present your address.

"Gentlemen presenting addresses will wear Levee dress; members of Corporations will wear the Civic robes to which they are entitled; members of academic bodies will wear academic robes; morning dress is also permissible.

"I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
"J. B. DOUGHTY."

The following is the text of the address which was presented at Dublin Castle on Monday, July 10, Sir Wm. J. Baxter (President) and Mr. D. M. Watson (Vice-President) representing the Society on the occasion :

To his Most Gracious Majesty King George the Fifth.

"May it please your Majesty,

"We, the President and Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland, respectfully approach your Majesty on behalf of our Society to offer to your Majesty a most sincere and hearty welcome on this the occasion of your visit to Ireland.

"In tendering this welcome to your Majesty and your gracious Consort, we, in common with all your loyal Irish subjects, most gratefully recognise your Majesty's devotion to the interests of your subjects; and we hope that this, your Majesty's first visit to Ireland since your accession to the throne, may be the forerunner of many more; and we trust this visit may prove of great benefit and pleasure to your Majesties.

"We would express our loyalty to your throne and person, and earnestly pray that your Majesty may long reign in health and happiness and to the glory of the Empire.

"We have the honour to be, on behalf of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland, your Majesty's faithful and obedient servants,

"W. J. BAXTER, Knt., President.

"ARTHUR T. FERRALL, Registrar."

A MISLAID DIPLOMA.

A letter was received from Mr. Joseph Stewart, M.P.S.I., asking for a copy of his diploma which had been mislaid. The Registrar was authorised to give Mr. Stewart an extract from the Register, and was requested to point out to him that the duplicate diploma could not be granted to him.

CHANGES OF ADDRESS.

Communications were received from the following, notifying changes of address :

Mr. J. T. Doyle, Ph.C., who has returned from New South Wales to his former address, 11 Fairview, Dublin.

Mr. C. Finucane, Ph.C., to Ulmarra, Clarence River, N.S.W.

Mr. R. W. Hayes, Ph.C., from Galway to 16 Hume Street, Dublin.

Mr. Wm. Roberts, Ph.C., from Bexhill-on-Sea to 9 Westbury Hill, Westbury-on-Trym.

Mr. W. U. Smith, Ph.C., from 12 Grafton Street, Dublin, to 47 Serpentine Avenue, Dublin.

Mr. C. B. Vance, Ph.C., from Greystones, co. Wicklow, to 57 Fitzroy Street, St. Kilda, Melbourne.

VARIED BUSINESS.

Reports were received from the following committees and adopted : The Law Committee, the Certificates Committee,

the Declarations Committee, the House Committee, and the School Committee.

On the motion of Mr. CONNOR, seconded by Mr. MOFFITT, Dr. Bronte was re-elected examiner to conduct the Pharmaceutical and General Chemistry Division of the Pharmaceutical Licence Examination.

The following were appointed delegates to the British Pharmaceutical Conference to be held at Portsmouth : Sir Wm. J. Baxter, J.P., D.L. (President), Mr. D. M. Watson (Vice-President), Dr. Walsh, Mr. G. D. Beggs (Hon. Treasurer), Mr. John Smith, Mr. Goldon, Mr. Connor, and Mr. Moffitt.

On the motion of Mr. BEGGS, seconded by Mr. WELLS, the following were elected to membership : Mr. Robert John Hardy, Ph.C., Knockmaroon, Castletknock, co. Dublin; Mr. Wm. John McKnight, Ph.C., The Medical Hall, Ballymahon, co. Longford; Mr. Michael Lacy Tierney, Ph.C., The Medical Hall, Main Street, Roscrea, co. Tipperary; and Mr. James Alexander Whitla, Ph.C., The Gables, Botanic Avenue, Belfast.

On the motion of Mr. SMITH, seconded by Mr. BEGGS, the following were nominated to membership : Mr. James S. Corcoran, Ph.C., 76 Talbot Street, Dublin; and Mr. Joseph S. Evans, St. Stephen's Green North, Dublin.

THE NATIONAL INSURANCE BILL.

The PRESIDENT stated that when Dr. Walsh and Mr. Watson went to London in reference to the National Insurance Bill they had been graciously received, and Mr. Lloyd George suggested that they should bring all their amendments and suggestions to the Irish Office. They had brought them before Sir Henry Robinson, President of the Irish Local Government Board. Sir Henry Robinson seemed to think that the first proposed amendment was a reasonable one—"That the dispensing contemplated under the Bill should be done under the direct supervision of a pharmacist." He also thought that the request of the Society conveyed in the last paragraph was a very reasonable one—"That pharmaceutical benefits should not be extended to persons earning more than, say, 104l. per annum." That was, he said, quite a legitimate amendment, because Ireland was a poorer country relatively than England. He also thought that a panel of all qualified pharmacists in a particular district willing to arrange for a supply of medicines to insured persons at a scale rate should be set up; and he was distinctly of opinion that the control of medical and pharmaceutical services to insured persons should be in the hands of the Health Committees. But he thought the suggestion that pharmacy should be represented on these committees could not be included in the Bill. He believed that the Health Committees would be the County Councils or the Friendly Societies, that these Friendly Societies would gradually spring up all over the country, and that ultimately they would be the controlling body, and not the County Councils or the Health Committees. Dr. Stafford expressed the opinion that instead of wiping out the pharmaceutical chemists in the country the Bill would be rather to their benefit, because if qualified dispensers were insisted upon in every dispensary it would add to the staff of properly qualified chemists. The deputation pointed out, of course, that they felt that in country districts the Bill would wipe out a good number of chemists, and would also be injurious to the larger cities, such as Belfast and Dublin, and manufacturing places.

Mr. BEGGS : It will wipe out a number of small chemists through country districts. That won't balance the odd positions that chemists not in business for themselves will get as dispensers.

Mr. SMITH said there was just one point which Sir Henry Robinson elaborated, and which Sir William Baxter through an oversight did not mention, and that was in regard to the actual wording of the adaptation of the Act to Ireland—that was to say, that the doctors should prescribe and the Guardians should supply the medicine. That only referred to the deposit contributors who were outside the Friendly Societies. What Sir Henry Robinson said was that these deposit contributors were only entitled to sick benefit so long as their contributions lasted, but that those who were connected with approved societies

were entitled to sick benefit so long as their illness lasted. It would therefore be the object of the deposit contributors to associate themselves with some approved society.

Mr. GOLDON said he did not think they would form Friendly Societies in the country districts in Ireland. The Foresters were not heard of in his part of the country.

Mr. SMITH: You have the Hibernians.

Mr. GOLDON: There is not one of them in the King's County.

Mr. SMITH: Do the farmers board their servants in your part of the country?

Mr. GOLDON: They make them an allowance, but do not board them. They give them 10s. or 12s. a week and the grass of a cow or something like that.

The PRESIDENT said it would come hard upon the Irish farmer to be bound to insure his servants at the same rate as the English farmer, and he thought a different rate would probably be fixed for the Irish farmer.

Mr. SMITH said that Dr. Walsh and Mr. Watson had gone to London to represent the Irish pharmacists at a mass meeting to be held in the Holborn Restaurant. If they got the proposals that they submitted to Sir Henry Robinson carried out it would be as far as they could go, whether in the country districts or in the city.

Mr. GOLDON: You will find that the Irish County Councils will grant licences, as in the case of the sheep-dipping.

The PRESIDENT: I am sure the interests of the Council are safe in the hands of Dr. Walsh and Mr. Watson.

COMPOUNDERS OF MEDICINE.

Mr. GOLDON proposed, in accordance with notice of motion:

"That the Local Government Board be approached with regard to the employment of unqualified compounders of medicine to the Union workhouse hospitals and county infirmaries throughout the country, and to take such means as shall ensure that none but pharmaceutical chemists or apothecaries be employed to do such duties."

He said that his notice of motion had anticipated more or less the Insurance Bill. He thought they should certainly let it go to the Local Government Board that they were anxious that the appointment of dispensers should be kept separate from that of the medical men. In most cases in Ireland medical men would accept positions both as medical men and as compounders, and in a great number of Unions they had done so. The principle of his motion should be embodied in the Insurance Bill. In a great number of the small Unions in Ireland they paid qualified compounders. In the larger Unions in Ireland it was the medical man who was responsible, but in all cases it was not he who did the work. The nurses who were in charge of workhouse hospitals did the work, but the responsibility rested with the medical man.

The PRESIDENT asked whether, in view of the action they had already taken with regard to the Insurance Bill, Mr. Goldon thought it might be wise to postpone the passing of his resolution.

Mr. GOLDON: Unless you think it would strengthen our hands to bring it under the notice of the Local Government Board.

The PRESIDENT said one of the matters they had already urged on the Local Government Board was that prescriptions should be made up by qualified pharmaceutical chemists.

Mr. BEGGS: Most of these dispensary prescriptions are stock bottles. In a great majority of instances throughout the country the visiting doctor never reads the prescription.

Mr. SMITH expressed the opinion that perhaps they should hold their hands with regard to this matter until they saw what action was taken in reference to the Insurance Bill.

Mr. GOLDON said that wherever the nursing sisters had been brought into the hospitals it was they who did the work, though, of course, the medical man was nominally responsible. He thought that this question should be ventilated through the Press, and that a request should be made to send to the Society the names of institutions which had no qualified compounders.

Mr. GOLDON adopted the suggestion that he should withdraw his motion until it was seen how the National Insurance Bill developed.

July Preliminary Examination.

Herbert Mackey, Limerick, and Bridget Frances Meehan, Leitrim, passed with honours. The following also passed:

John Harry Moffatt, Belfast.
Robert McMullan, Rathgar.
Armar John Donnell, Londonderry.
Thomas Alexander Crooks, Londonderry.
Timothy Dwyer, Lattin, co. Tipperary.
Claude John West, Birr.
William Marsden Cross, Ballymena.
Adolph Henry May, Dungannon.
Cornelius Crowley, Scartaglen, Kerry.
Mary Violet Shaw, Wicklow.
James McKeever, Navan.
James Arthur Potter, Castlebar.
James Kilpatrick Yorke, Londonderry.

Twenty-eight candidates were rejected.

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN.

Examinations in Scotland.

WE have received from the Registrar the following lists of persons who were granted Major and Minor certificates at the recent examinations held in Edinburgh:

MAJOR EXAMINATION.

Geddes, Alexander St. Clair, Edinburgh	Marmion, Joseph Patrick, Birkenhead
Henderson, John Conroy, Galashiels	Meyer, Robert Wm., Edinburgh
	Rae, John Spence, Gateshead

MINOR EXAMINATION.

Angus, James, Old Meldrum	Hardwick, Joseph Richard, Ayr
Bainton, John Samuel, Dewsbury	Hardy, Robert, South Shields
Bradley, Vivian, W. Hartlepool	Houston, James Thomson, Glasgow
Brown, Andrew Leslie, Leslie	Huck, John Greig, Portobello
Brown, Wm. Alexander, Keswick	Hunter, John, Glasgow
Burrell, Annie Smith, Montrose	Inman, Leslie Douglas, Harrogate
Calder, Fred, Dundee	Kay, David Watt, Johnstone
Chislett, Angus Robert Joseph, Lanark	Kemp, Charles, Blackpool
Claff, Wolff, Southport	Kerr, Wm. Reid, Paisley
Clark, Arthur, Portsoy	Laycock, Wm. Frederick, Liverpool
Cloud, Wm. Harold, Jarrow-on-Tyne	Macdonald, Kenneth John, Stornoway
Colley, John Hood Ryle, Newcastle	McNair, John, Glasgow
Crisp, Leonard Short, Berwick-on-Tweed	Manuel, James, Lillithgow
Cuthbertson, Archibald Alexr. Wright, Penicuik	Robinson, Thos. Bartram, Macduff
Dimond, Alexander, Leeds	Scott, John Ernest Hamilton, Hawick
Farrington, Douglas Geo., Insh	Sisterson, Thomas, Felling, Durham
Farrimond, Harry Horace, Hindley, Wigan	Stenhouse, Alexander Lees, Kelso
Geddes, Edwin Alexander, Fyvie	Stevenson, Michael, Kilmarnock
Gillespie, Andrew Dollar, Edinburgh	Taylor, Edward Stafford, Carlisle
Gledhill, Robert, Southport	Turnbull, Robert, Edinburgh
Grant, Wm., Grantown-on-Spey	Urquhart, Robert, Dunfermline
Hall, Alfred, Durham	Wilson, William, Buckie
Hamilton, Walter Louis Grant, Edinburgh	Wood, Alexander Martin, Grangemouth
Hamson, Charles, Macelesfield	Yuie, Wm. Colin, Stirling

The Board of Examiners for England and Wales is still working in London. The Major examination is completed, but the results were not ratified by the Board at the time we went to press.

NEW BOOKS.

Dibdin, W. J. *The Rise and Progress of Aerobic Methods of Sewage Disposal.* 8vo., swd. 1s. net. (Sanitary Publ. Co.)

Fay, I. W. *Chemistry of Coal-tar Dyes.* 8vo. 16s. net. (Constable.)

Hart, J. H. *Cacao: a Manual on the Cultivation and Curing.* 9x5½. Pp. 318. 7s. 6d. net. (Duckworth.)

Littlejohn, A. P. *Meat and its Inspection: A Practical Guide.* 8½x5½. Pp. 412. 10s. 6d. net. (Baillière.)

Schimpf, H. W. *Essentials of Volumetric Analysis.* 2nd ed. Cr. 8vo. 6s. 6d. net. (Chapman & Hall.)

Trotman, S. R., and Thorp, E. L. *Principles of Bleaching and Finishing of Cotton.* 9x6. Pp. 360. 16s. net. (C. Griffin.)

MARRIAGES.

FOX—GARNHAM.—At the Congregational Church, Woodford Green, on July 4, Charles William Norman Fox, eldest son of Mr. C. E. Fox, J.P., Ph.C., Mayor of Bethnal Green, to Dorothy Winifred, youngest daughter of Mr. A. Garnham, of "Diconwyn," Woodford Green.

RANDALL—BAGGS.—At Lady St. Mary's Church, Wareham, on July 3, Mr. Wm. Joseph Russell, eldest son of the late Mr. Thomas Randall, chemist and druggist, Wareham, to Kate, third daughter of Mr. Frank Baggs, of West Mills, Wareham.

GOLDEN WEDDING.

At St. Mary's Church, Islington, London, on July 9, 1861, by the Rev. F. Cavell, Thomas Howard Lloyd, of Leicester, to Elizabeth Bushnell, of London.



MR. AND MRS. T. HOWARD LLOYD.

THIS photograph of Mr. and Mrs. Howard Lloyd was taken on Saturday last. We may recall that when Mr. Howard Lloyd was married he was associated with the late Colonel John Richardson, of Leicester, and became a partner with him in John Richardson & Co. On the dissolution of the partnership about twenty years ago Mr. Howard Lloyd started in business on his own account as a manufacturing chemist and wholesale druggist at St. James's Street, Leicester. His son, Mr. William Howard Lloyd (like his father a registered chemist) is associated with him in the business, which has an imperial reputation.

DEATHS.

PATERSON.—At Bolton, on July 12, Mr. Alexander Peel Patterson, dental surgeon, aged fifty-nine. Mr. Patterson went to Bolton from Glazebrook with his parents as a child, and in due course was apprenticed to the late Mr. J. Richardson, chemist, Knowsley Street. About thirty-six years ago he started in business on his own account as a chemist in Higher Bridgman Street, and sixteen years later he took the premises at 63 Bradshawgate, and commenced practice as a dental surgeon, having continued the business there and at branches ever since. His two sons are also dentists.

SWAN.—At Overhill, Warlingham, on July 7, of pneumonia, Dorothy, youngest daughter of Sir Joseph Swan, aged twenty-nine.

RUBBER-SEED OIL.—The recent high cost of linseed oil has led a London firm to investigate the possibilities of a rubberseed oil as a substitute, and they have sent out a representative to Ceylon, Java, and the Straits Settlements to ascertain what prospects there are of seed being exported in sufficiently large quantities to warrant their taking up the manufacture of the new oil.



Postal Address:

C. & D. INFORMATION DEPARTMENT, 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.

Telegraphic Address: "CHEMICUS LONDON."

Telephone No.: BANK 85a (two lines).

INFORMATION WANTED.

We would be obliged if any reader would inform us by postcard or telephone who are the makers or agents of the articles mentioned in the following inquiries received since our last issue:

- 97/56. "Digitol."
- 93/46. "Cupressol."
- 95/261. Glycerole Papoid.
- 95/59. "Rose Delphine" perfume.
- 95/26. Cullman's hair tonic.
- 92/48. "Koh-i-noor" feeders.
- 95/76. Tallermann's hot-air apparatus.
- 97/70. Watson's castor-oil pills.
- 94/23. Ridgway's sanitary fluid.
- 94/49. "Borum" for fireproofing scenery.
- 99/56. "Cresolene" sanitary fluid.
- 99/100. "Tick-Tack" fly-catchers (German).
- 99/63. "Electroline" salve: supply.
- 96/63. Hæmorrhoidal jelly in tubes.
- 93/45. "Nutriola": address of suppliers.
- 98/58. Makers of perfumed business-cards.
- 95/260. Dr. Grollier's "Kuticool" for the hair.
- 95/264. Eau de Cologne "Jean Marie Charles Farina L'Original 1648."
- 93/44. "Dr. Scott's Electric Hair Brushes": London supply.
- 93/73. Makers of network bags for covering bellows of perfume sprays.

INFORMATION SUPPLIED.

During the past week we have answered inquiries as to where the following articles can be obtained, and in many cases we have given the actual makers. The information will be repeated to any other inquirers who send to this Department a stamped and addressed envelope for the purpose.

- | | |
|---|---|
| Anatto exporter (Swedish) (94/73). | Liquid annatto (Danish maker) (93/64). |
| Argonin (97/73). | Lister's sanitary towels (95/5). |
| Bell Tongue syrup (97/701). | Magic liniment (97/70). |
| Benzoic acid (92/2). | "Mandarin" soap (96/59). |
| Bucknall "Arum Lily" perfume (95/56). | Marmorstaub-seife (95/47). |
| Catheterpurin (92/35). | McClinton's soaps (95/27). |
| Caustic and caustic points (95/48). | Mulberries (95/28). |
| Ciefa (97/21). | Naldire's dog-soap (96/71). |
| Davis's arch supports (96/70). | Naphthaline (95/49). |
| "Eau de Munich" (92/34). | Network bags for covering bellows of perfume-sprays (97/8). |
| "Electrozone" (97/74). | Papoids (95/26). |
| Fay's Veloutine (London agents) (97/21). | Pinosol (96/27). |
| Ferro-Vim (97/70). | Poppy-heads (English and Belgian) (95/28). |
| Glausch's hæmæticum (97/56). | Reuter's soap and pills (London agents) (92/14). |
| Glyso (96/64). | Rose-leaves (Dutch and French) (95/280). |
| Hemlock-seed (95/28). | Sequarine (95/29). |
| F. Hewthorn (veterinary specialties) (92/72). | Sloan's liniment (97/700). |
| Ibogaine hydrochloride (93/5). | Sparklogenes (94/23). |
| Kenneth Wilson's shampoo-powder (91/33). | Stiefel's soaps (95/470). |
| "Lymphoid" serum (92/35). | "Thaolaxine" (95/25). |
| | Wilkinson's sarsaparilla (97/72). |

GYMINE, a vaginal antiseptic, has been examined by Aulfrecht, who states that it is a mixture of boric acid, borax, potash alum, salt, tartaric acid, and a phenolic body.

"DISEASES AND REMEDIES."—The fourth edition of this useful book for chemists has recently been published by the C. & D. It is a concise survey of the most modern methods of medicine, telling the nature of ailments and describing the methods of treatment. The fourth edition has been carefully revised by a general medical practitioner, and certain parts of the book have been entirely rewritten. It is published at 3s. (by post 3s. 3d.), and can be obtained from the C. & D. offices in London or Australia and from the wholesale and sundries houses.

OBSERVATIONS & REFLECTIONS.

By Xrayser II.

The Great Meeting

of July 6 was one upon which its organisers and the trade generally can look back with satisfaction. Its tone throughout was admirable, the speeches were free from exaggeration, and the virtual unanimity with which the "seven planks in the pharmaceutical platform" were accepted shows that for once at least in our history we are fighting as one body. That this is largely, if not altogether, due to the fact that we have at last found a competent leader there can be no doubt, and one result of the meeting will be a great increase of confidence in Mr. Glyn-Jones. The resolutions drawn up by him, and his notes upon them, put our case in an unanswerable form, and his speech at the meeting in support of them was a masterpiece of advocacy. On one point only did it leave room for any serious difference of opinion, and with regard to this I speak with the more confidence because the speech seems here a little at variance with the resolutions and notes. The point is that dealt with in Resolution 5, which is to the effect that pharmacy ought to be represented on the Health Committees and on the Advisory Committee,

"Or"

the Insurance Commission. Mr. Glyn-Jones, however, in his speech contended somewhat strongly against the alternative, though his reason for doing so is not very convincing, unless, indeed, the real reason is that we have, as he evidently thinks, no choice in the matter. This may be so, but the point seems to me worth fighting for. Mr. Glyn-Jones said, in reply to Mr. Simpson, that if local Health Committees should arrange terms unsatisfactory to local chemists the latter would have power in the Bill to appeal to the Insurance Commissioners. Surely the presence of a pharmacist among the Commissioners would be helpful in such a case. It is indeed a case in which the "technical and expert knowledge" which Mr. Glyn-Jones says the Commissioners should possess is essential and can only be thus supplied. The fear that the inclusion of a pharmacist on the Commission would make other members less likely to act upon the suggestions of the Advisory Committee may be dismissed as a very damaging and quite groundless reflection upon a yet unformed body. My own criticism of Resolution 5 is that "and" ought to be substituted for "or": instead of asking that pharmacy should be represented either on the Advisory Committee or on the Insurance Commission we should try to secure representation on both.

"Business first and Pleasure afterwards"

was the old rule, but, judging by your illustrated article on the beauties of "the Garden Isle" (a happy phrase, by the way), recreation is not universally regarded as being of secondary importance to science. One can hear and read scientific papers anywhere, and perhaps, as a rule, one gets less profit from them than the jaded pharmacist may reasonably expect from a week or so in the Isle of Wight. Be that as it may, the B.P.C. is only following the lead of other learned bodies in thus endeavouring to combine amusement with instruction, and one hopes the doubtless well-earned holiday of its members will not be seriously interfered with by the papers. They can be read afterwards, as I have already hinted. Meantime it would be inquiring too curiously to speculate as to what proportion of those who attend these Conferences are attracted by the excur-

sions and other merrymakings and what by the serious business. In these days, when religion itself needs, in the opinion of many of its votaries, to be recommended by a brass band or a "knife-and-fork supper," we should be thankful even that men can be found to read papers on such occasions, much more that others are willing to listen to them, with the thermometer at 92° in the shade and the sea wooing them to the "yellow sands" outside. We must not wonder if the "Garden Isle" is the chief attraction.

The Popularity of One Scholarship

over another can usually be explained by the difference in the conditions. The Jacob Bell Scholarships are more valuable in money than the Fairchild Scholarship, and it may seem surprising that some seventy candidates should sit for the latter against eleven for the former, and one, or none at all, for the Manchester Scholarship. What is the explanation? The great popularity of the Fairchild Scholarship lies in two facts: the examination is set by practical pharmacists and the student can choose the school where he wishes to study. In the other scholarships the examiners are what may be called without offence professionals, and, moreover, they are bound by archaic regulations which limit the range of questions, while the successful student must attend at a stated school. It is, of course, natural that all the Bell scholars should attend the Square, but, all the same, this is one of the reasons for the unpopularity of the scholarship, and therefore there is all the greater reason for such a modification of the subjects as would attract the average student of pharmacy. How many of these young men, for example, ever give five minutes to the study of Latin after they have passed their Preliminary? Not one in fifty. The practical subjects are much more in their line, and if our "Square" friends would wake up and take a line by the Fairchild scheme, and substitute business knowledge for Latin, they would find a very different response.

"Inert" Tincture of Aconite

"obtained from three or four well-known chemists." With Dr. McWalter I am somewhat sceptical; in fact, I suggest that there is something wrong somewhere, and that the explanation of what has so much surprised Dr. McWalter will be found in that perennial conflict between the laboratory pharmacologist and the clinician. Nothing is more amusing to the detached observer than the confident dogmatism with which both parties speak of drugs. To the one the tracing of a pulse is conclusive evidence of the value or the reverse of a drug, while the other does not care two straws for the most elaborate kymographic record if the drug relieves the symptoms of his patient. It is just possible that the writer who found the aconite tinctures inert may have based his conclusions on their failure to produce the tracings which experts think they ought to produce, and that the "symptoms" received little or no consideration. I am not particularly interested in the merits of any hypothetical argument along these lines, but with Dr. McWalter I simply do not credit the statement that all the samples of tincture of aconite obtained from three or four well-known chemists were therapeutically inactive.

BUSINESS KNOWLEDGE is essential to everyone connected with the retail drug-trade. It helps to turn examination knowledge into money. A great aid to getting business knowledge is our book entitled "Opening a Pharmacy," published at 2s. 6d. (by post from 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C., 2s. 9d.). It may be obtained from most wholesale houses at the published price.

"SANITAS POWDER"

v. SLUGS.

"SANITAS POWDER" rids Garden Beds of Slugs, and is now being well advertised for that purpose.

Mr. W. P. Wright in "The Garden, Week by Week" says, "The hint I was going to offer about slugs was to scatter 'Sanitas Powder' on the soil amongst the plants. Slugs simply loathe it."

Special Show Cards and Handbills will be sent on application.

The "SANITAS COMPANY" Ltd.
Locksley Street, Limehouse, LONDON, E.

G. S. MUMFORD & SONS, FARRINGTON RD., LONDON, E.C.

Finest ARROWROOT	1/ lb.	No. 1 Finest Pure FULLER'S EARTH (Light Colour)	15/ cwt.
BICARB. SODA Finest Extra Special	15/ cwt.	Best Cleaned LINSEED (TEA)	30/ cwt.
BORACIC ACID POWDER, Finest	40/ cwt.	Finest Pure LIQUORICE JUICE	10 lb.
No. 1 Finest Pure CRUSHED LINSEED	31/ cwt.	Finest Compound LIQUORICE POWDER	8 & 1/ lb.
No. 2 Pure CRUSHED LINSEED	30/ cwt.	PUMICE POWDER Extra Finest Levigated	35/ cwt.
Best Cleaned LINSEED	30/ cwt.	No. 1 Finest Light Pure PRECIP. CHALK	25/ cwt.
EPSOM SALTS, E.S.S. Purified, Clean, and Dry Ditto, Medium Crystals	11/6 cwt. 12/6 ..	Finest Pure STARCH POWDER	22/ cwt.
FLOWERS OF SUL- PHUR , Finest English Ditto, Foreign	13/6 cwt. 9/6 ..	Finest Pure TOILET OATMEAL, SPECIAL	32/ cwt.
FULLER'S EARTH (In Dredgers)	1/ 12 & 16 5/6 11/ 22/	Finest Levigated "WHITE EARTH" (Toilet purposes)	18/ cwt.

Carriage Paid to railway stations within 200 miles of London (or allowance made for distances beyond). Terms, less 2 1/2 per cent. Cash or 1 month net.

HAYWARD'S YELLOW PASTE

The best Fly Dip :: Please Write

TOMLINSON & HAYWARD Ltd., LINCOLN.

**JAMES
BURROUGH
LTD.**
D.I. Cale Distillery,
Hutton Road,
LAMBETH,
S.E.

SVR

AND
METHYLATED
SPIRIT

at lowest prices.

Write for Quotations.

PATENTS AND TRADE MARKS.

There are many worrying difficulties to be overcome in connection with the Registration of Trade Marks and the grant of Letters Patent which members of the Retail and Wholesale Drug Trade can avoid by consulting an efficient agent, who would undertake all the trouble for a moderate fee and acquire protection in the United Kingdom and abroad. Advice in the first instance free. Pamphlets gratis.

56 Ludgate Hill, London. **REGINALD W. BARKER.**

ART OF DISPENSING. (8th Edition.) 550 pages, 6/-, by Post 6/4.
VETERINARY COUNTER PRACTICE. (5th Edition.) 4/-, by Post 4/4.

THE CHEMIST-OPTICIAN. 4/-, by Post 4/3.
ELEMENTARY DISPENSING PRACTICE. 3/6, by Post 3/9.
DISEASES AND REMEDIES. (New Edition.) 3/-, by Post 3/3.
PRACTICAL METHODS OF URINE ANALYSIS. 2/6, by Post 2/9.
THE CHEMISTS' MEDICAL DICTIONARY. 2/6, by Post 2/8.
GUIDE TO PRELIMINARY EXAMINATIONS. 2/6, by Post 2/9.
MANUAL OF PHARMACEUTICAL TESTING. 2/6, by Post 2/9.
OPENING A PHARMACY. (New Edition.) 2/6, by Post 2/9.

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 CANON STREET, LONDON, E.C.

FLETCHERS' FOR TINCTURES, INFUSIONS, AND SYRUPS.

CONCENTRATED LIQUORS

Sole Proprietors:
FLETCHER, FLETCHER & CO., Ltd.
London and Sydney.

Editorial Articles.

Quicksilver.

IN our Editorial notes of June 17 last, when reference was made to the position of quicksilver, it was suggested that there was just a possibility that the covering of short contracts might assist a renewed advance should any special demand arise for export. This is practically what has happened since, the price having again advanced sharply during the last few days. On June 15 the price was raised 2s. 6d. to 8l. 7s. 6d. by Messrs. Rothschild, who again advanced 2s. 6d. on Monday, 5s. on Tuesday, and 5s. on Wednesday, the first-hand quotation now standing at 9l. per bottle. There has been quite an active demand during the last few weeks, which has apparently led to a scarcity of spot supplies and caused oversold operators to seek cover in the face of extra requirements for export. Purchases have been made on Continental account; another strengthening factor has been the scarcity of spot supplies in the United States, which is responsible for the fact that supplies have had to be drawn from this side just lately, the quantity shipped thence being so far over 300 bottles. It is well known that production in California has been shrinking, on the whole, for years past, owing to the exhausted condition of some of the old mines, while no new important discoveries have been made, so that America is now more dependent upon European producers than in the past to fill part of her requirements, although the Mexican output has increased a little. There has been some increase in our June imports as compared with the previous month, but the total receipts for the two months were rather small, while the exports for the first half of the year have been unusually heavy compared with several years past. This will be seen from the tabulated figures given below covering both imports and exports for the last six months, with comparisons for some previous years :

	IMPORTS.			
	1908	1909	1910	1911
June (bottles) ...	10,872	15,951	5,355	8,305
Total six months ...	39,262	38,846	40,573	37,781
	EXPORTS.			
	1908	1909	1910	1911
June ...	1,272	809	2,031	1,200
Total six months ...	11,332	6,394	8,063	18,036

The average price for June was 8l. 3s. 6d., against 8l. 12s. 6d. in 1910, 8l. 3s. 6d. in 1909, and 7l. 19s. in 1908. The statistical position is considered strong, the stock in first-hand being, as usual, well controlled, while very little second-hand or outside material is coming on offer at 1s. to 1s. 6d. under the Rothschild's quotation. The tendency is still towards a higher level, the market now being 1l. 10s. per bottle under the highest seen early in the year.

Six Months' Trade.

THE Board of Trade Returns for June show a decrease of 3,523,928l. in imports and an increase of 1,313,496l. in exports as compared with the corresponding month of last year, which, taking into consideration the Whitsuntide

and Coronation holidays, must be regarded as satisfactory. The total of the imports now recorded is 51,105,889*l.*, of which 21 millions was for food (580,000*l.* less), 16½ millions for raw materials (3¼ millions less), and 13¼ millions for manufactured articles (300,000*l.* more), this including an increase of 52,000*l.* for chemicals and the like. The June exports, which amounted to 36,113,150*l.*, present few features. Cotton goods went up by 649,000*l.*, raw materials declined by 568,700*l.*, but manufactured goods are 1,777,000*l.* more. In this group chemicals, drugs, dyes, and colours show an expansion of 98,460*l.*, the declared figures being 1,586,796*l.* Some of the items under "Coal-products, not dyes," denote considerable activity, particularly benzols and toluol, tar oil, creosote, etc. The section relating to drugs and medicines experienced a slight reaction, the first for many months, but the decline was 2,709*l.* only, the total shipments being 153,847*l.* This comprised 147,323*l.* for drugs and medicines, 3,995*l.* for quinine (27*l.* more), and 2,529*l.* for opium dried and powdered in the United Kingdom.

The present issue of the Returns completes the figures for the half-year, and in the following table we show the volume of trade, month by month, for this period as compared with the corresponding date of the two previous years:

IMPORTS.			
	1909	1910	1911
	£	£	£
January ...	53,500,364	55,909,684	62,694,771
February ...	50,468,143	51,150,942	56,069,390
March ...	52,013,465	58,108,947	58,543,022
April ...	49,173,762	59,556,231	51,850,987
May ...	44,854,548	55,229,753	53,929,824
June ...	51,711,874	54,629,817	51,105,889
	301,722,156	334,585,374	334,193,883
EXPORTS AND RE-EXPORTS.			
	1909	1910	1911
January ...	35,490,597	42,950,279	46,372,303
February ...	36,498,086	41,876,430	45,647,276
March ...	39,444,992	42,835,546	50,038,578
April ...	37,589,464	47,150,869	45,181,267
May ...	36,776,994	41,901,573	46,449,779
June ...	37,683,580	43,183,297	44,866,538
	223,483,713	259,897,994	278,555,741

These tables show that our exports on a six months' comparison have increased 18,650,000*l.* over last year and 55 millions over 1909; imports have increased by 32,476,000*l.* over 1909, but are down 391,500*l.* as compared with last year. The features of the half-year's imports included a decline of 6.7 millions in food, drink, and tobacco, as the result of lower prices for grain and flour; raw materials increased by 1.5 million, and 10.8 millions more was paid for raw cotton, of which the imports were 87,125 cents less for the half-year; oil seeds, fats, etc., declined by 2.7 millions sterling, this being due to buyers holding off in anticipation of lower prices. The world's production of miscellaneous oils and fats has considerably increased as the result of previous high prices, and evidently buyers are cautious. Manufactured articles increased by 4.8 millions, including 109,846*l.* for chemicals and drugs, the total imports of which amounted to 5,672,360*l.* Imports of bleaching materials increased by 20,500 cwt., and soda compounds by 11,384 cwt.; sulphur was stationary at 196,308 cwt., cream of tartar declined by 6,000 cwt. to 35,054 cwt., and tartaric acid improved by 2,500 cwt. to 22,802 cwt. Quinine fell off by about 100,000 oz. to 1,659,304 oz., and "Peruvian bark" declined by 4,171 cwt.; quicksilver also shrunk by 209,000 lb. to 37,781 bottles. Turning to exports of British chemicals we have the following figures for the half-year:

1909	1910	1911
£8,328,166 ...	£9,159,425 ...	£10,490,048

These figures show an increase of 1,330,623*l.* as compared with 1910, but 2,161,882*l.* as compared with 1909. Drugs and medicines have done well, exhibiting a total of 971,664*l.*, or 75,440*l.* more; of this 30,673*l.* was for quinine, representing 712,488 oz. declared as of British make; and opium dried and powdered in the United Kingdom figures for 9,640 lb., valued at 7,257*l.*; copper sulphate has increased from 33,417 cwt. to 64,825 cwt., an extraordinary gain due to the Continental buyers. The tar-products branch shows heavy shipments, amounting in value to 1,038,676*l.*, or 154,000*l.* more, this being due to the increased outlet for carbolic acid, benzols, toluol, and pitch. Quicksilver showed considerable activity, the shipments attaining 1,352,789 lb., against 604,791 lb. (say 18,036 bottles against 8,063 bottles). On the whole, activity in the chemical trade has been well sustained throughout the first half of the year, and at present there are no signs of any slackening off.

Sale of Solution of Ammonia.

AN Order under Section 5 of the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1908, has been gazetted this week by which liquid preparations containing more than 5 per cent. by weight of free ammonia require to be labelled "Poisonous" and with the name and address of the seller. The full notice is as follows:

At the Court at Buckingham Palace, the 5th day of July, 1911.

PRESENT,

The KING's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS by Section 5 of the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1908, it is enacted that—

"(1) It shall not be lawful to sell any substance to which this section applies by retail, unless the box, bottle, vessel, wrapper, or cover in which the substance is contained is distinctly labelled with the name of the substance and the word 'Poisonous,' and with the name and address of the seller of the substance, and unless such other regulations as may be prescribed under this section by Order in Council are complied with; and, if any person sells any such substance otherwise than in accordance with the provisions of this section or of any Order in Council made thereunder, he shall, on conviction under the Summary Jurisdiction Acts, be liable for each offence to a fine not exceeding five pounds.

"(2) The substances to which this section applies are sulphuric acid, nitric acid, hydrochloric acid, soluble salts of oxalic acid, and such other substances as may for the time being be prescribed by Order in Council under this section."

And whereas it is expedient that liquid preparations containing more than five per cent. by weight of free ammonia should be prescribed as substances to which the said section shall apply:

Now, therefore, his Majesty is pleased, by and with the advice of his Privy Council, to prescribe, and it is hereby prescribed, that as from the 1st of February, 1912, liquid preparations containing more than five per cent. by weight of free ammonia shall be substances to which Section 5 of the said recited enactment applies.

ALMERIC FITZROY.

The regulation includes liquor ammoniæ B.P., and the labelling provisions will apply equally to registered chemists.

National Insurance Bill.

EVENTS are rapidly moving towards a pharmaceutical crisis. We had written "medical and pharmaceutical," but it appears that chemists cannot reckon upon support from the British Medical Association, which in this matter has been accepted as representing medical men as a body. More of which anon.

What has been Done Outside.

The Parliamentary department of the Pharmaceutical Society (G.B.) has been active. As soon as the Mass Meeting was finished a reprint was made of the statement prepared by Mr. Glyn-Jones setting forth (1) the seven

resolutions presented to the Chancellor, (2) the notes on these, (3) the amendments proposed to give effect to them, and (4) the clauses dealt with. The title-page is as follows :

National Insurance Bill.

THE CASE FOR THE PHARMACISTS.

Presented to the Chancellor of the Exchequer by a Deputation representing the interests of all sections of those engaged in business as Dispensing Chemists, and confirmed on July 6th, 1911, at the largest meeting of Pharmacists ever held in this Country, with the AMENDMENTS necessary to give effect to the representations of the Deputation.

The resolution passed by the meeting on the motion of Mr. Pilkington Sargeant, and the names of the members of the deputation received by the Chancellor of the Exchequer on June 1, are also given, the latter to show that all sections of the trade covered by the Pharmacy Acts are working together in this matter, and that the dissensions of 1908 (still fresh in the minds of many members of Parliament) do not obtain in this matter. A covering letter from the President of the Society explained the position concisely. Simultaneously the Society wrote to its divisional secretaries, calling upon them to help headquarters by forming deputations to M.P.s from among their own constituents, and to use all means in their power to get M.P.s to support the official amendments. Local Chemists' Associations were asked to call meetings without delay, and to help in a similar manner. Such meetings have been held, and no delay should occur in holding others. Resolutions or petitions by Associations to M.P.s signed by office-bearers will back up individual effort, and this is a matter of so grave a character that every grain of assistance to those working at Westminster for chemists will count for good. If Associations can arrange deputations to their members, all the better. We understand that Welsh chemists are endeavouring to get up a meeting of Welsh members of Parliament, similar to that which Sir Walter Menzies got up of Scottish members. If this is held it will be addressed by a representative Welsh pharmacist.

Inside the House.

Before Mr. Glyn-Jones could put down his amendments in the House of Commons Clause 1 had been passed. He had three amendments to this clause, limiting the income of contributors to 160% a year, and this, so far as voluntary contributors are concerned, has been agreed to on Mr. Joynson-Hicks's motion. We understand that for the rest of his amendments Mr. Glyn-Jones has a large following in the House of Commons, and steps are being taken for the organisation of this group in order to obtain the best possible results. He is promoting a petition to the Chancellor signed by M.P.s favouring his amendments, and many influential members are with him. He is leaving no stone unturned to get his amendments considered and adopted, but we would again warn the trade that they must not relax their efforts with their own members of Parliament. Matters are again becoming serious, and it is not improbable that before the next issue of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST is published Clause 14 will have been considered and added to the Bill. Therefore every chemist who is visiting London next week, and chemists in London, should, if possible, go to the Houses of Parliament and see their members, urging them to give Mr. Glyn-Jones their support. Those who are not to be in London should write to their members about the matter, as has previously been advised, so as to secure to Mr. Glyn-Jones as large a backing as possible from all parts of the House.

Progress of the Bill.

We report generally upon the Committee stage of the Bill. The first seven clauses have been passed, and con-

sideration of the eighth has been adjourned until next Monday. Ten pages of amendments have to be dealt with on this clause, and the better part of a page has been disposed of. One to come is in the names of Mr. Glyn-Jones and Mr. Cooper, and proposes to limit medical benefit to persons whose incomes do not exceed 160% a year. It will be noted that an attempt was made on Tuesday to take medical benefit out of the Bill, and Mr. Lloyd George only secured progress by promising to recommit the clause, if need be, so as to have this question fully discussed. Clause 14, he says, is the one upon which that proposal should really be discussed. Pharmaceutical interests centre in that clause, and these interests are now protected by a big array of amendments. Mr. Glyn-Jones and Mr. Winfrey have shared between them the official amendments, and other amendments in the interests of chemists are proposed by individual members. The amendment to Clause 14 (2) in respect to "provision for the supply of proper and sufficient drugs and medicines" put down by Mr. Glyn-Jones and Mr. Cooper. It is :

Provided that all drugs and medicines dispensed or supplied to insured persons as part of the medical benefit under this Act shall be dispensed by a registered pharmaceutical chemist or chemist and druggist, except in the case where a medical practitioner with the consent of the Insurance Commissioners in accordance with the foregoing provision undertakes to provide such drugs or medicines.

The object is to ensure that Mr. Lloyd George's first principle, "Prescribing by doctors, dispensing by chemists," is carried out. Six other members have amendments to a similar effect. Thus Dr. Hillier wants "registered retail pharmacists" to get the dispensing; Sir C. Kinloch-Cooke adds the proviso that there should be a panel of such; Mr. Joynson-Hicks would reserve the dispensing to "duly qualified chemists," and "duly qualified retail chemists" is the phrase used by Mr. Peto; while Mr. Hodge and Mr. Richardson, by introducing "under the conditions of the Pharmacy Act, 1868," restrict the supply to chemists and doctors. The new Sub-clauses 6, c, d, e, f, and g, drafted by Mr. Glyn-Jones (see C. & D., July 8, index folio 46), are moved by Mr. Cooper, Mr. Glyn-Jones, and Mr. Winfrey, who share all the other amendments which we printed in italics last week. Mr. Lloyd George has himself put down amendments to Clause 14 intended to placate

The Medical Opposition.

The first amendment proposes that the local Health Committee shall make arrangements with duly qualified medical practitioners "in accordance with regulations made by the Insurance Commissioners," and the following provisions are proposed :

The regulations made by the Insurance Commissioners shall provide for the arrangements made being subject to the approval of the Insurance Commissioners and being such as to secure that insured persons shall receive adequate medical attendance and treatment from the medical practitioners with whom arrangements are so made, and shall require the adoption by every local Health Committee of such system as will secure :

(a) The preparation and publication of lists of medical practitioners who have agreed to attend and treat insured persons whose medical benefit is administered by the committee and resident within the area to which the list relates;

(b) A right on the part of any duly qualified medical practitioner who is desirous of being included in any such list as aforesaid of being so included, except in cases where the Insurance Commissioners, after inquiry, are satisfied that his inclusion or continuance in the list would be prejudicial to the efficiency of the medical service of the insured;

(c) A right on the part of any insured person of selecting from the appropriate list the practitioner by whom he wishes to be attended and treated and, subject to the consent of the practitioner so selected, of being attended and treated by him;

(d) The distribution among the several practitioners whose names are on the lists of the insured persons who

after due notice have failed to make any selection, or who have been refused by the practitioner whom they have selected:

Provided that if the Insurance Commissioners are satisfied that the practitioners included in any list are not such as to secure an adequate medical service in any area, they may dispense with the necessity of the adoption of such system as aforesaid as respects that area and authorise the committee to make such other arrangements as the Commissioners may approve.

Other amendments provide for the Insurance Commissioners including "a duly qualified medical practitioner who has had personal experience of general practice." and the appointment on the Advisory Committee of "duly qualified practitioners who have personal experience of general practice," and the Health Committees shall consist of not less than twelve or more than twenty-four members, instead of nine and eighteen. Further, that on each committee

"Two shall be elected in manner provided by regulations made by the Insurance Commissioners either by an association of the duly qualified medical practitioners resident in the county or county borough which may have been formed for the purpose under such regulations or, if no such association has been formed, by such practitioners and the others, of whom one at least shall be a duly qualified medical practitioner."

Absence of mention of chemists here should not be misconstrued to mean that Mr. Lloyd George ignores them, for the "supply of drugs and medicines" is a separate matter from "medical attendance and treatment." Nor does it follow that Mr. Lloyd George will not support the similar amendments put down on behalf of chemists; in fact it is almost necessary that Mr. Glyn-Jones's amendments should be dovetailed with the Chancellor's. Antagonism to chemists is coming from another and partly unexpected quarter.

Doctors against Chemists.

We have referred in the opening sentences to the attitude of the British Medical Association, and may recall that at a conference on June 15 between representatives of that Association and of the British Pharmaceutical Conference the points of mutual interest in the Bill were discussed and several resolutions passed. The Conference members expressed themselves well satisfied with the results of the proceedings, and advised that the local Associations throughout the country should endeavour to get in touch with the local Medical Associations either by means of a conference or a deputation. It was expected that a mutually agreed-upon report of the proceedings would have been issued before now, but we are informed that the British Medical Association is not to support chemists; in fact, they are going against them, and Dr. Addison, among other amendments, has moved the deletion from Clause 14 (2) of the words which we italicise in the following reprint:

(2) Every such society or committee shall also make provision for the supply of proper and sufficient drugs and medicines to insured persons, and no arrangement shall be made with a medical practitioner under which he is bound or agrees to provide drugs or medicine for any insured person at an inclusive fee, without the consent of the Insurance Commissioners, *which consent they shall not give unless the circumstances of any locality situate in a rural district are such as to make it expedient to do so.*

This amendment means that the present system of doctors prescribing and dispensing would be continued, and chemists would not get the share of the trade in medical benefit which the author of the Bill intends them to get. The proposal admirably illustrates what we said last week about watching amendments. Dr. Addison's was at once "spotted" by the Parliamentary Secretary and Assistant Secretary of the Pharmaceutical Society, and they have taken steps to counteract it; but all the

influence that chemists can bring to bear may be needed. We warn them once again that they must be wary and work hard, accepting nothing as settled yet. Some even among leaders are disposed to treat "prescribing by doctors and dispensing by chemists" as a settled principle. It is not, and chemists must fight for themselves to the finish and back up Mr. Glyn-Jones and his colleagues for all they are worth.

Practical Notes and Formulae.

Floor-polishes.

THE following formulæ illustrate the modern varieties of floor-polishes:

1.	2. For Light-coloured Parquette Floors.
Stearin ... 100 parts	White wax ... 75 parts
Yellow beeswax ... 25 parts	Bleached shellac ... 75 parts
Potassium hydrate 60 parts	Pale resin ... 6 parts
Yellow soap ... 10 parts	Turpentine ... 100 parts
Water ... a sufficiency	Spirit ... 400 parts
Dissolve the soap in 30 parts of water and the potassium hydrate in an equal quantity. Heat the stearin and lye together till saponification takes place, and add the beeswax and the rest of the ingredients.	
Melt the wax, shellac, and resin together, remove from the source of heat, and add the turpentine and spirit previously carefully warmed.	

An American Cough-mixture.

"MEYER BROTHERS' DRUGGIST" gives the following recipe, which offers a variety in cough-mixture formula which British pharmacists may find useful:

Codeine ...	gr. c.
Benzoic acid ...	5ij.
Chloroform ...	5v.
Peppermint oil ...	5j.
Liquid extract of ipecacuanha ...	5viss.
Liquid extract of tolu (soluble) ...	3iij.
Liquid extract of liquorice ...	5iss.
Liquid extract of wild cherry ...	3iiss.
Glycerin ...	3ij.
Tar-water ...	5xv.
Alcohol ...	3xx.
Distilled water ...	3xl.
Sugar ...	lb iv.

Dissolve the acid and oil in the alcohol and add the remaining ingredients except the sugar, chloroform, and codeine. Let the mixture stand for a week and filter. Then percolate the sugar with the filtrate, add the chloroform and codeine, dissolving the latter in a little water, finally adding sufficient water to make the finished product measure 128 oz.

Soluble Liquid Extract of Tolu

required in the above recipe is one of the "National Formulary" preparations. It is made as follows:

Tolu balsam ...	2½ oz.
Magnesium carbonate ...	100 grains
Glycerin ...	6 oz.
Water,	
Alcohol ...	of each a sufficiency

Mix alcohol 5 oz. with the glycerin, add the balsam and dissolve the latter by the aid of a moderate heat, shaking frequently and avoiding loss by evaporation. Now add water 6 oz., allow the mixture to become cold, decant the milky liquid from the resinous precipitate, mix the decanted liquid with the magnesium carbonate in a mortar, filter, and wash the mortar, and filter with enough of a mixture of alcohol 1 part, water 2 parts, to make the filtrate measure 16 oz.

Tar-water.

This is best made from the German formula, which requires 4 oz. of a mixture of pine-tar 1 part, pumice powder 3 parts, to be shaken for five minutes with 9½ oz. of distilled water and then filtered.

FORBIL, according to Richter, is a phenolphthalein tablet with a chocolate base.

National Insurance Bill.

COMMITTEE STAGE IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

As briefly reported last week, the Committee stage of the Bill was commenced on Wednesday, July 6, when Clause 1, which defines insured persons, was considered, and the most important amendment agreed to was one by Mr. Joynson-Hicks limiting the clause, in regard to voluntary contributors, to persons whose total income from all sources does not exceed 160*l.* per annum. The clause was passed.

On Thursday the House continued consideration of the Bill, and Clause 2, which deals with exemptions, was considered, an hour being spent in debating an amendment by Mr. J. F. Hope, which was ultimately withdrawn. Mr. Peto, M.P. for Devizes, moved an amendment making it unnecessary for a person to prove that he is not as a rule employed for more than thirty-nine weeks in a year in order to be entitled to exemption; and the clause, with this amendment, was added to the Bill. Immediately thereafter the House went into Committee on Ways and Means on the financial resolution of the Bill, moved by the Chancellor of the Exchequer as follows:

"That for the purposes of any Act of the present Session to provide for insurance against loss of health, and for the prevention and cure of sickness, and for insurance against unemployment, and for purposes incidental thereto, it is expedient:

(1) To authorise the payment out of moneys provided by Parliament of—

(a) Sums not exceeding two-ninths (or in the case of women one-quarter) of the cost of providing the benefits specified in Part I. of such Act and of the administration of these benefits, together with—

(i) as respects medical benefit, one-half of any excess expenditure on medical treatment and attendance (including the provision of medicines) for insured persons which may be sanctioned by the Treasury;

(ii) as respects sanatorium benefit, including research work in connection therewith, a sum not exceeding one penny a year for every insured person;

(iii) as respects benefits for persons who have been in the naval or military service of the Crown such additional sums as may be provided by the said Act;

(b) A contribution not exceeding one-third of the total contributions received from employers and workmen in any year towards the cost of unemployment benefit and other payments to be made out of the unemployment fund established under Part II. of the said Act, and of a contribution by way of repayment to associations of persons of a part (in no case exceeding one-sixth) of the aggregate amount expended by such associations in payments to persons while unemployed; and

(c) The salaries and remuneration of any commissioners, umpires, referees, and other officers and servants appointed in pursuance of such Act and other expenses incurred in the execution thereof;

(2) To authorise the Treasury to make for the purposes of Part II. of the said Act advances out of the Consolidated Fund, and to borrow money for such advances by the issue of Treasury bills or Exchequer bonds, the principal of and interest on such Exchequer bonds to be charged on and payable out of the Consolidated Fund."

Nearly five hours were devoted to consideration of this, and it was finally agreed to, at half-past eleven, by 220 for and 9 against.

On Friday this financial resolution was reported to the House, a long discussion ensuing, as its adoption limits discussion materially and facilitates the progress of the Bill. After four hours' discussion the resolution was agreed to without a division, and the Committee stage of the Bill resumed. Clause 3, which deals with contributions by insured persons, employers, and the Treasury, was considered; and certain amendments having been discussed and withdrawn the clause was agreed to and added to the Bill.

On Monday afternoon about half-past three the House resumed consideration of the Bill in Committee. Clause 4 and numerous amendments to it were debated. The clause deals with the rates and rules for contributions from contributors and their employers, the contributions payable being 4*d.* by the employed contributor and 3*d.* by the employer. The position of the agricultural labourer occu-

pled a great part of the time, and casual employment was also much in evidence, but up to a quarter to one o'clock, when the House adjourned, the clause had not been passed.

Consideration of the clause was resumed on Tuesday shortly before 4 p.m. The Chancellor of the Exchequer agreed to leaving out Sub-clause 3, which provided for employed contributors not paying while temporarily unemployed and subsequently paying up. Several amendments by Mr. Worthington Evans were considered and withdrawn, and the clause as amended was added to the Bill by 5 o'clock. Clause 5, dealing with rates and rules for contributions by voluntary contributors, was next considered, with various amendments which were withdrawn or defeated on division, and the clause was added to the Bill after an hour and a half's discussion. Clause 6 provides for insured persons changing from the voluntary rate to the employed rate, and *vice versa*. It was discussed for an hour, and agreed to substantially as proposed. Clause 7 gives power to make regulations for the payment of contributions, and another hour was spent in discussing it and amendments, which were negatived without divisions. The clause was adopted.

Clause 8 provides for the rates and conditions of benefits. Sub-clause 1A defines "medical benefit" as "medical treatment and attendance, including the provision of proper and sufficient medicines." An amendment by Dr. Addison was agreed to, making the first line of the clause read as follows, the italicised words being the amendment:

"The benefits conferred by this part of this Act upon insured persons, *subject to the provisions of this Act*, are . . ."

The claims of doctors were very fully discussed on the motion of Mr. Joynson-Hicks to omit medical benefit from the clause. The Chancellor of the Exchequer appealed to him to delay this until Clause 14 is discussed, and the result was that the Chancellor made a very full statement in regard to the negotiations with representatives of the medical profession. An excellent debate ensued, among the speakers being Sir Robert Finlay, Dr. Addison, Sir Philip Magnus, Mr. J. W. Wilson, Sir Henry Craik, and Mr. Austen Chamberlain. Ultimately, the Chancellor said there is nothing to prevent the representatives of the medical profession raising the whole issue at Clause 14, and he added that, apart from the natural anxiety of members who had been pressed by their constituents to know exactly what the position is, there is no reason why this matter should have been discussed on Clause 8. If it had not been for that fact, it would have been postponed until Clause 14, which is, he said, the proper place for the discussion. The point was that the medical profession should not be pledged (unless the terms are satisfactory) to attend at contract terms persons with an income of 2*l.* per week and over. That, he added, is distinctly a motion for Clause 14, and if it is then regarded as inconsistent with order and convenience to discuss it on that clause, he will undertake the responsibility of moving the recommitment of Clause 8 in order to raise the matter upon it, if that is found to be the better course. With this assurance, Mr. Joynson-Hicks's amendment was withdrawn, and the House then considered one by Mr. Bathurst to confer upon insured persons dental as well as medical treatment. Mr. McKenna, speaking for the Chancellor of the Exchequer, said that this would be best provided among the additional benefits to be authorised by the Insurance Commissioners. The amendment was accordingly withdrawn. Mr. Lansbury moved an amendment extending the medical attendance to the wife and children under sixteen of an insured person, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in refusing the amendment, incidentally remarked that it would add enormously to the difficulties in regard to the doctors. Whereupon Mr. Lansbury exclaimed, "Hang the doctors! I'm sick of hearing of them. One would think that there is no one but the doctors." The Chancellor replied, amid laughter, that he could not adopt the language of the honourable gentleman. Subsequently, the Chancellor asked if the members knew what the charge would be for medical attendance on a family. To this Mr. Pringle replied, "Thirteen shillings, including medicines"; and Sir A. Markham added, "Ten

shillings in some places"; but the Chancellor said it would mean the addition of something like five millions to the fund, and he did not know where the money was to come from. Mr. Lansbury's motion was defeated on a division by 62 votes for and 167 against. Lord Henry Bentinck next moved to insert the words "surgical instruments, spectacles, and other necessary appliances" after the words "sufficient medicines." The Chancellor said it would be better to adopt the words suggested in an amendment by Mr. Rowntree—namely:

"And such medical and surgical appliances as may be prescribed by regulations to be made by the Insurance Commissioners."

Lord Henry Bentinck withdrew his amendment, and Mr. Rowntree's was agreed to. Progress was reported shortly after midnight, Clause 8 still being under consideration.

In view of the Investiture ceremonies at Carnarvon the debate on Wednesday evening was switched off, the House adjourning, at the abnormally early hour of 8.25, until next week, when it is expected that Clause 14 will be reached. Wednesday's debate was confined to sanatorium benefit under Clause 8. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, while declining to extend the benefit to the families of insured persons, foresaw a time when such an extension would be possible with the co-operation of the local authorities. Then, he said, there would be a national crusade against consumption.

QUESTIONS IN PARLIAMENT.

The following are among the questions and answers dealt with in the House of Commons since our issue of July 8 went to press:

On July 6 Mr. Cooper asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer if he would state under what arrangements drugs are dispensed under the German scheme; and, if there is a schedule of prices, would he circulate a translation of it.—Mr. Hobhouse replied that, under the German sickness insurance, drugs are either dispensed by licensed chemists or obtained at unlicensed drug-shops. There is an official schedule of maximum prices (uniform for all Germany) for such medicaments as must only be supplied by licensed chemists. As, however, the sickness funds commonly include special agreements with the local chemists' associations, the prices charged to these funds vary considerably, and no single schedule of prices can be regarded as representative.

Mr. Cooper also asked whether the Chancellor was aware that, according to the statistics of the German Empire for 1908, Volume 229, the cost of medicines and appliances per insured person for that year averages 3.52 marks; and has he evidence that would lead to the conclusion that in this country the cost would be less under the National Insurance Bill.—Mr. Hobhouse replied that the figures given are correct, but he pointed out that the charge 3.52 marks includes family treatment where the rules of a sickness fund provide for it. Further, the charge assigned in the German statistics to "medicine and appliances" includes such items as milk, wine, baths, etc. For these reasons the figures quoted afford no guidance as to the probable cost of medicine under the National Insurance Bill.

Mr. Cooper proposes to ask the Chancellor of the Exchequer on Monday next whether in the case of an insured person requiring and being ordered nourishing diet, such as milk, beef-tea, wine, etc., or simple appliances, such as bandages and trusses, arrangements will be made for their supply; and whether they will be a proper charge on the National Insurance Fund.

In the House of Commons on Tuesday Mr. Horner asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer whether he was aware that the whole of Ireland is subdivided into dispensary districts, and whether he can state the number of such districts and the number of dispensary doctors in Ireland, and the total number of men, women, and children respectively attended by them during the last twelve months for which returns are available. The reply is delayed.

Mr. Hastings Duncan asked the Chancellor on Wednesday whether Health Committees appointed under Clause 14 of the National Insurance Bill to administer medical benefit may include medical men practising homeopathy in their list of qualified medical practitioners. The Chancellor of the Exchequer replied that the answer to the question was in the affirmative.

On Thursday Mr. Pointer asked whether the Chancellor had considered the case of the medical aid societies at work in various parts of the country, which engage, pay, and control a medical practitioner of their own, who prescribes for and

attends the members of the society, using the medicines and drugs purchased by the society; and whether they will be affected by the National Insurance Bill, and, if so, how, and, if adversely, what provision he intends to make to enable them to continue their work.

A MEMORIAL TO MR. LLOYD GEORGE.

The following memorial is being extensively signed in the Parliamentary lobby:

We, the undersigned members of Parliament, respectfully urge upon the Chancellor of the Exchequer the desirability of amending, where necessary, the National Insurance Bill so as to include the following provisions:

(1) That there should be a schedule for medicines and medical appliances of prices approved by the Insurance Commissioners for each district, and that insured persons at their own choice shall be empowered to take their prescriptions and orders for drugs and appliances forming part of the medical benefit to any person, firm, or corporate body lawfully entitled to carry on the business of a dispensing chemist, provided that such person, firm, or corporate body is willing to supply the medicines, etc., at the schedule price.

(2) That medicines for the insured should be dispensed by or under the direct supervision of a qualified pharmacist.

(3) That there should be representation of pharmacy on the various advising and administering bodies.

(4) That the administration of medical benefit may be in the hands of the Health Committees rather than those of the Friendly Societies.

The memorial sets forth the amendments desired by the pharmacists. In the course of Wednesday evening Mr. W. S. Glyn-Jones, M.P., who is acting for his own side of the House, obtained the signatures of about fifty members. The hon. member has also sent a circular asking members if they will support the memorial. The Opposition side of the House is being canvassed by Mr. R. A. Cooper. This step has been taken in order that the members may be placed in full possession of the views of pharmacists on the particular aspect of the Bill which affects their interests, as has been done in the case of the members of the medical profession.

MEDICOES MEET.

Members of Parliament continue to receive from their medical constituents representations against those aspects of the Bill which they regard as adversely affecting their interests. In one of the largest committee rooms of the House on July 6 Sir Philip Magnus, M.P., presided over a crowded meeting of medical graduates, who were unanimous in refusing co-operation with the Chancellor of the Exchequer's scheme unless amended in accordance with the proposals of the British Medical Association. They urged that the wage limit should be reduced from 160*l.* a year to 2*l.* a week, and that the administration of the Bill should be placed in the hands of the Health Committees, and not in those of the Friendly Societies.

A MEDICAL GUARANTEE FUND.

The Council of the British Medical Association have decided to open a central guarantee fund of 100,000*l.* It will be used for the purpose of compensating, where necessary, medical practitioners who may incur loss through the operation of the National Insurance Bill owing to their loyalty to the profession. The fund will also be available for defraying any expenses which may be incurred by the Association in connection with the Bill. An appeal will be issued at once, but already a number of voluntary promises of guarantees have been received.

THE OPTICIANS' POINT OF VIEW.

The Institute of Ophthalmic Opticians has been working vigorously in regard to the inclusion of spectacles along with the medical benefit in Clauses 8 and 14, as proposed by the amendment of Lord H. Bentinck. The Spectacle-makers' Company and the British Optical Association have also had the matter in hand. The Institute sent out to opticians a large number of circulars in which the difficulties of the situation were pointed out. At present there is no statutory definition of optician, but it is suggested that recognition in this branch of medical benefit might be safely extended to those opticians who hold diplomas of the two examining bodies. When Lord H. Bentinck's amendment on Clause 8 was reached in Committee it was accepted in a modified form which does not touch the question of the recognition of opticians as such (see above).

INTERVIEWS.

Further deputations have been received by Viscount Valentia, M.P., Captain Cecil Norton, M.P., Mr. Stephen Collins, M.P., and other members.

At a deputation on Wednesday at the House of Commons to the President of the Board of Trade from the Social Democratic Party, Mr. Ben Tillett asked whether there was any appeal against the doctors under the Bill. They were, he added, the biggest bogey they had to fight under the Compensation Act, and if it was proposed to give them more power then he would wish them to go to the— Mr. Buxton said he did not think the doctors came in on Part 2 of the Bill.

A party of Nottingham chemists interviewed Sir James Yoxall at the Victoria Station Hotel, Nottingham, on Wednesday, July 5, at 11 p.m., and were sympathetically received. The same party attended the Mass Meeting at the Holborn Restaurant on Thursday afternoon, July 6, and then spent the evening at Westminster, when they succeeded in interviewing Captain Morrison, M.P., Mr. Starkey, M.P., Mr. Hume Williams, M.P., and Mr. Lief Jones, M.P.

A deputation of Gravesend pharmacists, including Messrs. E. Millhouse, R. T. Clarke, F. A. Moore, A. A. Gillitt, E. Lincoln (Northfleet), R. Feaver Clarke, J.P., with Mr. J. E. French (Sittingbourne, Hon. Secretary of the North Kent Pharmacists' Association), attended at No. 13 Committee Room, House of Commons, on Wednesday, July 12, by invitation of Sir Gilbert Parker, M.P. for Gravesend. There were also present at the meeting the Right Hon. Hayes Fisher, M.P. for Fulham, and Mr. Granville C. H. Wheler, M.P. for the St. Augustine's Division of Kent. The deputation stated their views concerning the resolutions adopted at the Mass Meeting of pharmacists held at the Holborn Restaurant last week, and each honourable member expressed in most encouraging terms his appreciation of the reasonableness of the amendments, and promised to secure their adoption. The meeting lasted for an hour and a quarter. At the close Mr. Feaver Clarke introduced Sir Gilbert Parker to Mr. Glyn-Jones, M.P. for Stepney, and Mr. Hayes Fisher also expressed his intention of consulting with Mr. Glyn-Jones.

Mr. A. Wilkie, M.P. for Dundee, visited his constituency last week, and on Thursday, July 6, received a deputation from the Dundee Pharmacists' Association, consisting of Messrs. J. P. Ferrier, G. J. Lindsay, and C. Young. Mr. Wilkie scoffed at the idea that chemists will be ruined by the Bill, adding that there is nothing in it to prevent the chemists fixing a rate for the supply of medicine, and he thought this might be done, chemists taking care that none of their number do any undercutting. He did not believe that a *per capita* rule would be adopted, as far as chemists are concerned, and said he was a believer in everyone being allowed to choose both his own doctor and his own chemist. At the same time, he advised the chemists not to ask anything which would interfere with the common law right of citizens. As to the deputation's suggestion that friendly societies should not be allowed to open dispensaries for profit, carrying on the business by means of a qualified manager, Mr. Wilkie said that had not yet been done, and he thought it ought not to be raised. Another deputation, headed by Mr. W. J. Peacock, President of the Dundee Chemists' Assistants' Association, also waited on Mr. Wilkie on the same subject.

NOTES.

The British Medical Association is supplying a summary of the case of the medical profession and the copy of a memorial to members of Parliament.

A circular on behalf of Friendly Societies' Medical Institutions has been sent to M.P.s, in which it is stated: "We employ qualified dispensers, and in all cases the drugs supplied to members are of a guaranteed strength and purity. Medicines are dispensed to members free upon the order of the medical officer, who is at perfect liberty to prescribe whatever he deems best for the welfare of the patient, without cost to himself." The petition asks that an allowance should be made to such institutions equal to the sum paid to practitioners and chemists "whose business is conducted for pecuniary profit and gain."

The London and Counties Medical Protection Society, Ltd., have sent out an urgent circular to M.P.s, in which they emphasise the medical points, and suggest that if a contract rate is to be adopted this should "in no case be less than 8s., to include only ordinary medical attendance."

"The Speaker's Companion," No. 4, by Mr. R. A. Cooper, M.P., deals with the pros, and cons. of the arguments on behalf of doctors, pharmacists, and dentists in regard to the National Insurance Bill. The question of dispensing is inadequately dealt with.

CHEMISTS' SPECIAL MEETINGS.

A "whip" was issued by the Pharmaceutical Society to Local Chemists' Associations after the Mass Meeting in London last week, asking them to meet soon, discuss the resolutions submitted to the Chancellor of the Exchequer on June 1, and take steps to back up what the Mass Meeting had done and what is being done to secure amendments to the Bill in the interests of chemists. We have received several long reports of such meetings, but give them briefly. The time for talk is past; what is wanted now is action—deliberate, yet expeditious; strong and diplomatic.

Birmingham.—The Midland Pharmaceutical Association discussed the suggested amendments to the National Insurance Bill at the Grand Hotel on July 12. Mr. E. Corfield (President) was supported by, among others, Councillor J. Poole, Messrs. A. W. Gerrard, Chas. Thompson, F. H. Prosser, F. H. Alcock, J. A. Radford, F. K. Smith, J. F. Griffin, and H. Buckingham (Hon. Secretary). The President said the meeting was held for the purpose of strengthening the hands of the parent Society in obtaining support for the amendments. Mr. Alcock obtained the support of the meeting to the insertion of the words "legally qualified" before the word pharmacist in Amendment 2. The formation of a panel of chemists for the purpose of dispensing was supported by all those present except one. An amendment in favour of limiting the medical benefit to persons with an income of not more than 104*l.* a year was carried by 17 votes to 2. All the local M.P.s are to receive a copy of "The Case for the Pharmacist," and an endeavour will be made to arrange an interview with them in London.

Cambridge.—The local Association met at Mr. E. H. Church's house on July 11 to consider the amendments to the National Insurance Bill as proposed by the Pharmaceutical Society. There were present Alderman A. S. Campkin, Messrs. H. F. Cook, J.P., Adams, Barker, Course, Deck, Parsons, B. S. Campkin, Williams, Evans (Treasurer), and T. J. Mallett (Hon. Secretary). The President (Mr. Church) outlined what has been done in interviewing the local M.P.s, and Mr. Campkin reported on the mass meeting in London. A resolution supporting the amendments was carried unanimously.

Chesterfield.—A special meeting of district chemists was held at the Hotel Portland on July 11 to discuss the National Insurance Bill. The following were present: Messrs. W. Greaves, T. H. Bradley, F. J. Houston, E. Furness, J. Dent, S. Greaves, C. H. Twelves, Sales, J. R. D. Barfoot, Geo. Sampson, Geo. Wright, and J. H. Toplis. Mr. Greaves was in the chair, and a resolution supporting the official amendments was carried unanimously. A deputation was appointed to interview the local M.P.

A meeting of chemists was held on July 11, and in addition to the President (Mr. J. F. Brown) there were present Messrs. Stainer, Wood (Sandwich), J. H. Cuff, R. M. Ewell, E. Ewell, Kay, Forster, Groves, Hambrook, and Withers. The National Insurance Bill was discussed at considerable length, the official amendments (1 and 5) being criticised by Mr. Forster, who argued in favour of a leading hospital pharmacist being one of the Insurance Commissioners.

Halifax.—Mr. W. K. Fielding presided over a special meeting of the local Association on July 11, when resolutions were passed to be sent to local M.P.s asking their active support of the amendments to the National Insurance Bill which have been drawn up by Mr. Glyn-Jones.

Huddersfield.—At a special meeting held on July 11 at the Queen's Hotel, the local Association unanimously approved of the Pharmaceutical Society's amendments to the National Insurance Bill. The local M.P.s are to be asked to support these. It was thought desirable that some relief from statutory contributions should be obtainable in cases where traders pay the wages of their employés during illness.

Newport (Mon.).—The members of the local Association met on July 11, with Mr. Davies in the chair. There were also in attendance Messrs. Benson Harries, Giles, Badget, Shelley, Stonelake, Williams, and Lloyd Jones (Hon. Secretary). It was decided to draft a petition signed by every chemist in the town and send it to the borough representative

in the House of Commons, asking him to support the official amendments. If the member visits the town a deputation will wait upon him.

Nottingham.—A special meeting of the local Association was held at the Albert Hotel on July 12. Among others present were Messrs. H. Brown, C. A. Bolton, A. E. Beilby, W. S. Adamson, W. A. Burnage, A. Eberlin, T. Wilson, E. E. Dickinson, C. C. H. Cadge (Birmingham), C. E. Reynolds, J. Boyle, W. Blankley (Arnold), J. Beachell, J. T. Rayson, J. T. Robson, A. Middleton, H. Middleton, J. Smith, W. H. French, S. H. Plattin, W. Meakin, D. Ellis, W. Gill, H. Smith, C. F. Carr, T. Freeman, W. D. Smart, and Slight. Mr. F. Ross Sergeant presided, and the official amendments were heartily approved.

Sheffield.—At a well-attended meeting held on July 11 of the local Association, Mr. G. T. W. Newsholme presiding, a resolution was passed agreeing with the amendments proposed by the Pharmaceutical Society. It was agreed to place the matter before the local M.P.s, and obtain their active support.

Sunderland.—A special meeting of the local Association was held at the Grand Hotel, Bridge Street, on July 11, when the following were present: Mr. W. Nummo (President), Mr. R. Anderson (Vice-President), Mr. C. Hodgson (Treasurer), Alderman Harrison, Messrs. R. H. Bell, J. Mitchinson, E. R. Cherrett, G. P. Fairman, W. Hudson, R. C. Thursfield, J. G. Harrison, F. Harpham, H. Halstead, C. E. Fairley, T. B. Harrison, W. McLaren, J. W. Todd, and the Secretary (A. H. M. Purse). The National Insurance Bill was the focus of the meeting, the President stating that practically all the amendments as suggested by the Pharmaceutical Society have been favourably received by local M.P.s, who are to be further plied with copies of the official statement.

WESTMINSTER WISDOM.

The Week in Parliament.

ROYAL COMMISSION ON TUBERCULOSIS.

In the final report of the Royal Commission on Tuberculosis (Human and Bovine), which was issued on Tuesday, the Commissioners deal with the chemical properties of the three types of tubercle bacilli and state:

"With a view to obtaining further data for differentiating tubercle bacilli of the several types, Dr. Harden undertook an investigation with the object of ascertaining what differences, if any, existed between them that could be detected by chemical means. This investigation, carried out by him with the assistance of Mr. Stanley Walpole at the Lister Institute, occupied a considerable time; the results are set out in Dr. Harden's report, containing full details of his experiments, which forms a separate volume of our Appendix. For the purpose of this section it is sufficient for us to state that although certain minor points in which tubercle bacilli of one type differed slightly but not always uniformly from those of another were noted, such differences appeared to be due rather to the amount and rapidity of growth in artificial culture than to any fundamental differences in the chemical properties of the bacilli themselves. Dr. Harden was unable to detect any definite and constant bio-chemical character by which tubercle bacilli of one type can be differentiated from those of another."

Many other points are dealt with in the report, especially the dangers of milk from tuberculous cows.

SALES FOR AGRICULTURAL PURPOSES BILL.

Dr. Voelcker, on behalf of the Royal Agricultural Society, gave evidence on Tuesday, July 11, before Lord Clinton's Select Committee of the House of Lords on this Bill. The witness expressed the view that he did not consider a guarantee should be given for indigestible matters. He pointed out that in cases of adulteration by wood-pulp and sawdust chemical analysis would not be effectual, inasmuch as it would be maintained that scarcely any of the foodstuff was wholly indigestible. It would be indigestible as shown by chemical analysis, but it would be capable of demonstration that it was digestible by certain animals under certain conditions.

The Chairman: "It is of importance to us and to you as a chemist to be able to state that there is wood-pulp or fibre or sawdust in the foodstuff when it is there."

Dr. Voelcker: "Unfortunately there are no chemical

means of accurately determining what is digestible and what is not digestible. There is no method known to us which would satisfactorily determine it." The witness said he would not accept a standard of digestibility by analysis. They ought to be able to get at cases of adulteration, but he thought it would have to be left to the development of agricultural science to find these things out. He expressed the opinion that in the case of foods the value of which depended mainly upon the inclusion of sugar or molasses, the amount of the sugar present should be guaranteed.

Shops Bill.

THE latter part of the proceedings of the Grand Committee on July 6 (see *C. & D.*, July 8, index folio 64) were taken up with a consideration of Clause 24, which had been postponed from the previous week. This clause defines the expression "shop" as including any premises where any retail trade or business is carried on, except where such retail trade or business is merely auxiliary or incidental to some other business (not being retail trade or business), and does not form a substantial part of the business. Mr. Alden moved to include within the expression "stall, vehicle, or place," but Mr. Churchill said that under Clause 10 stall-keepers would not be able to sell when the shops are closed, either by compulsory or voluntary provision. He was quite willing on report to insert an amendment which would apply the provisions of Part 1 (hours of employment of shop assistants) to persons employed at street stalls who, if employed in shops, would be shop assistants within the meaning of the Bill.

The amendment was withdrawn.

Mr. Lawson moved an amendment to exclude railway bookstalls from the operations of the Bill.

Mr. Churchill said the original form of the Bill contemplated the leaving out of railway bookstalls from the provisions, but the protest from the bookselling trade was so serious that he was bound to see that even-handed justice was meted out. After all, a railway bookstall is in many cases a very large bookshop. The amendment was withdrawn.

The clause defines the expression "shop assistant," and states that it shall not include a person who is the only one regularly employed in the shop and is a member of the family of the occupier, maintained by him, and dwelling in a building of which the shop forms part. Mr. Gretton moved an amendment to exempt from the definition members of the family of the occupier, without qualification. Mr. D. Ward, in opposing the amendment on behalf of the Government, said it might lead to considerable evasion. The amendment was withdrawn.

The clause also exempts the manager of a shop from the definition if he "is not mainly employed in serving customers." Mr. Glyn-Jones moved an amendment to provide that the term "shop assistant" shall not be applicable to a manager of a shop where the business is not personally conducted by the employer. Mr. D. Ward suggested as a compromise that the exemption should only be made in the case of such a manager provided he is not paid less than 2*l.* per week. Mr. Glyn-Jones's amendment was carried by 19 to 10. It covers chemists' qualified managers.

The Grand Committee resumed consideration of the Bill on July 11, Mr. J. W. Wilson in the chair. Mr. Churchill was again in charge of the Bill.

Clause 24 was under discussion. This clause exempts managers of shops from the scope of the Bill. On the sub-section providing that "shop assistant" shall not include a person who is a manager and is not mainly employed in serving customers, Mr. Glyn-Jones moved to add "and the business carried on at the shop is not personally conducted by the employer."

Mr. Churchill, while admitting the need for the strengthening of the clause in the direction proposed by the amendment, suggested that it would be better to define "manager" as a person in receipt of not less than 40*s.* a week. Mr. W. Pearce said he had a letter which stated that the proposed money limit would only exempt a third of

the managers in East London. Mr. Churchill said that he thought a man who was not paid 40s. a week should have the protection of the Bill, but after further discussion the amendment proposed by Mr. Glyn-Jones was carried without a division.

The clause was then added to the Bill.

The new clause regarding the weekly half-holiday which was printed in the *C. & D.*, July 8, index folio 63, was accepted, an amendment to Sub-clause 5 limiting the exemption to three months being rejected by 33 to 9.

Mr. Churchill then moved a new clause dealing with Sunday trading, the effect of which is to exempt certain areas specified in the schedule from the scope of the Sunday closing provisions and to enable the Home Secretary to add to the list of scheduled areas. Mr. Churchill was pressed by several members to withdraw the clause, but Mr. de Rothschild admitted that the clause as it now stands is much better than the original clause. Mr. Churchill said he did not see his way to abandon the clause, which was in favour of the mass of the people, and it was added to the Bill by 28 votes to 7.

Various new clauses, carrying out undertakings given by the Home Secretary during the course of the proceedings in Committee, regarding, among other matters, the delegation of powers to county councils and the making of special provision dealing with the difficulties of small shops, and the special case of perishable goods trades, were afterwards added to the Bill, and the Committee, after discussion, agreed to adopt a proposal excluding van-dwelling travelling auctioneers who are at present following that occupation from the scope of the measure.

Mr. Glyn-Jones, M.P., has given notice of an amendment to the Home Secretary's proposed new schedule as to areas. He has also given notice of an amendment to Clause 24 to insert after the word "shop," "and the business carried on thereat is not personally conducted by the employer." At a meeting of Jews held in Stepney on Tuesday evening the hon. member was one of the principal speakers, and strongly advocated equal treatment all round, independent of sect. Mr. Harry Lawson agreed, and although the meeting was convened by the most influential leaders of Jewry, Mr. Glyn-Jones's declaration was loudly applauded.

TRADE NOTES.

A NEW RUBBER SPONGE is offered by Messrs. Markt & Co. (London), Ltd., 6 City Road, London, E.C. It is called the "Featheredge," it feels like a natural sponge, and is very durable. It is stocked by druggists' sundriesmen.

ELIXIR OF ALVEXO is the newest addition to the prescription ingredients which have been brought out by the Old Fort Chemical Co., 96 St. John Street, London, E.C. Particulars of its properties are given in the company's advertisement in this issue.

DR. AYRTON'S GLUTEN BREAD.—Messrs. Ayrton, Saunders & Co., Ltd., 34 Hanover Street, Liverpool, have submitted us a sample of this gluten bread, which is employed in the treatment of obesity as well as in diabetes. The bread is put up in boxes containing four small loaves, and retails at 2s. 6d. the box, costing the chemist 21s. per dozen.

GREENWICH LEMONADE is selling at a furious rate during the hot weather. The proprietors give an instance in their advertisement where 345 packets were sold in one day in one shop. We have also been supplied with details of other remarkable instances of the demand that exists. Chemists should note that, while sold at a popular price, the quality and flavour of the Greenwich products are excellent. Messrs. Sangers are the London agents.

A HUNDRED YEARS AGO.—"The Observer" publishes every Sunday a column of retrospective extracts from its early issues. Among the items reprinted from the issue of July 7, 1811, is the following:

PEARS' TRANSPARENT SOAP.

Personal Beauty depends so much on the appearance and texture of the skin, that whatever contributes to protect it

from injury, or to improve it, must be considered an object of importance to all who are solicitous to possess the advantage, which Lord Chesterfield denominates "a letter of recommendation on all occasions"; and certainly the present and future ages must feel themselves indebted to the Inventor of the curious Chemical Process, by which Soap is separated from all the impure and noxious substances with which, in its crude state, it is invariably united; this refinement is manifested by its Transparency and Fragrance.—Prepared and sold by A. PEARs, at his Manufactory, No. 55, Well Street, Oxford Street, London, price 1s. and 1s. 6d. per square; and in large squares, which are perfumed with the Otto of Roses, for 2s. 6d. Also Gentlemen's Shaving Cakes, at 2s. 6d.—But observe that whosoever, or by whomsoever sold, it never can be genuine without the inventor's signature, A. Pears, in his handwriting.

OPPENHEIMER NOVELTIES.—Messrs. Oppenheimer, Son & Co., Ltd., 179 Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C., have submitted to us samples of some recently introduced products which are of particular interest. The first is a pharmaceutical preparation—liquor taraxaci compositus—intended to replace liquor taraxaci, which varies very much. The company have worked out a method of standardisation which ensures a solution containing the active principles of *Taraxacum officinale* of constant strength and physical appearance. The sample we have examined is of a clear brownish-red colour, with the characteristic odour and taste of taraxacum. The second novelty is a new form of toilet soap called "Lavettes." These are dainty tin-foil discs containing powdered soap (there are four varieties), each disc being sufficient for washing with once. The lavette is pressed between the finger and thumb, the powder thus obtained moistened with water, when a good lather results. The main idea of lavettes is to enable persons to avoid employing soap, especially that supplied in public places, which may have been used by some person suffering from a skin infection.—We are also reminded that "Devules," the new form of photographic developer to which we referred two months ago, is taking well with the public, and that, as chemists receive a good profit on the sale of devules, it pays to help along the sales with a friendly word.

Allenburys' Sports.

On July 8 the employés of Messrs. Allen & Hanburys, Ltd., held their third annual athletic meeting at Broxbourne in splendid weather. Mr. F. Capel Hanbury officiated as referee, and the judges were Messrs. H. E. King, W. Milton, H. Lewis, and W. Marshall. Mr. A. Byron arranged the handicaps, and Messrs. F. Lucioni and A. V. Crossman performed the duties of M.C.s. The events resulted as follows:

100 Yards Handicap.—T. R. Gibson, 1; J. Oliver, 2; C. H. T. Hyde, 3.
80 Yards Egg-and-Spoon Race (Ladies).—D. Englefield, 1; A. Horton, 2; A. Mariner, 3.
220 Yards Scratch Race.—C. Tovell, 1; W. Plummer, 2; W. Hayward, 3.
80 Yards Level Race (Ladies).—E. Murphy, 1; B. Hawkins, 2; K. Rorke, 3.
880 Yards Handicap.—S. Hibbert, 1; W. Dobel, 2; A. Gale, 3.
80 Yards Consolation Race (Ladies).—A. Rice, 1; F. Munt, 2.
100 Yards Swimming Handicap.—J. Oliver, 1; A. Hinton, 2; T. R. Gibson, 3.

Medals were also presented to the members of the cross country section who competed in the Five Miles London Business Houses Championship. After tea the prizes (several being given by the directors and one from the staff of Allen & Hanburys (Africa), Ltd.) were presented by Mr. F. Capel Hanbury, who referred to the enjoyable time spent, also the efficient work of the M.C.s and the committee who carried out the arrangements. He also referred to the presence of Mr. H. E. King, of Messrs. Allen & Hanburys (Africa), Ltd. Mr. A. Byron was presented with a barometer in recognition of his services as handicapper for the Allenburys' Sports and Athletic Club during the past twenty-five years. The company then adjourned to the lawn for concert and dance.

SEVERAL cases of poisoning are stated to have occurred recently in Germany through the consumption of a vegetable butter. The cause of poisoning is alleged to be the presence of a fat sold to the manufacturers as "cardamom fat," but which appears to have been derived from "marottiseed," probably obtained from a species of *Hydnocarpus*, certain species of which are known to yield poisonous fat.

ASSOCIATION AFFAIRS.

Women Pharmacists' Association.—The annual meeting was held at 8c Portman Mansions, London, W., on July 5. Miss Buchanan presided, and among those present were Mrs. Clarke Keer, Mrs. Freke, Misses Wardle, Renouf, Hughes, Andrews, Gilliatt, and Borrowman. The Secretary (Miss Wardle) and Treasurer (Miss Renouf) read their reports, which showed the affairs of the Association to be in a satisfactory condition. The election of officers and members of committee was adjourned until July 19. A discussion on the *National Insurance Bill* was opened by Miss Gilliatt, who gave a clear statement of the various points which appear likely to prove detrimental to pharmacists. A resolution supporting the policy of the Pharmaceutical Society with regard to the Bill was carried unanimously.

Grimsby Pharmacists' Association.—A meeting of this Association was held at Dring's Hotel on July 3, at which there were present Messrs. T. D. Sneath (Vice-President, in the chair), H. W. Colley, F. Fletcher, W. G. Robinson, C. Dewing, R. C. Johnson, H. H. Boor, F. W. Heely, and C. H. Ashton (Secretary). The Secretary read replies regarding the *National Insurance Bill* from M.P.s, which were in all cases favourable and promised to support any amendments which should directly assist the claims of chemists. It was decided that the President, Messrs. Dewing, Moore, Colley, and the Secretary should wait upon Sir George Doughty, M.P., on July 4. It was also decided to support the amendments drawn up by the committee of the British Pharmaceutical Conference. Messrs. Ashton and Colley were nominated delegates to the mass meeting on July 6. Mr. R. C. Johnson was appointed a delegate to the British Pharmaceutical Conference at Portsmouth.

Society of Pharmacy and Drug-store Proprietors.—A meeting of between fifty and sixty members of the Manchester and District branch of the above Society was held at the Mitre Hotel, Manchester, on July 5. Mr. W. Huntrods presided, and was supported by Messrs. G. Lewis, A. Whalley, A. O. Balshaw, L. Dawson, T. Holliday, J. Sifton, J. Bethell, F. G. Tomlinson, J. H. R. Walker, J. Thompson, J. L. Smith, J. Wood, A. Wadsworth, W. Greenwood, J. T. Hiestwit, J. Scholcs, J. Morrey, W. Stanger, J. S. Simpson, W. T. Goulden, W. Shawcross, R. A. Davis, T. Walker, D. Lomas, W. A. Walker, M. Chambers, C. W. Holmes, W. H. Haines, J. Eyles, E. Smith, W. Clapham, J. Power, J. D. Mackintosh, Councillor M. J. Whittaker, W. N. Woods, and Mr. Harwood. A discussion took place regarding the Shops Bill and the National Insurance Bill. A committee meeting was held afterwards, when the President stated that Mr. Glyn-Jones had succeeded in getting an alteration of Clause 21 in the Shops Bill, which, if passed into law, would create a further monopoly for the registered chemist. He (the President) stated that he was already moving in the matter, and had every reason to believe that the clause would appear as originally drafted.

Chemists' Dental Society.

A MEETING of the Council of this Society was held at the Holborn Restaurant, London, W.C., on July 6. There were present Mr. E. Brownbill (Leeds), Mr. J. F. Dickenson (Mansfield), Mr. Benson Harries (Newport, Mon.), Mr. W. Meakin (Nottingham), Mr. Kenneth Nixon (Hinckley), Mr. J. O. Stringer (Kingston-on-Thames), and Mr. J. H. Tasker (Fulham). Mr. S. W. Woolley took the chair until officers were elected. On the motion of Mr. Brownbill, seconded by Mr. Dickenson, Mr. J. H. Tasker was unanimously elected first President of the Society. Mr. Brownbill was elected Vice-President on the proposition of Mr. Harries, seconded by Mr. Nixon. Mr. W. Meakin was unanimously elected Hon. Secretary on the motion of Mr. Nixon, seconded by Mr. Dickenson, and was thanked for the services he has rendered to the Society during the preliminary stages. Mr. J. O. Stringer was then elected Treasurer, Mr. Meakin and Mr. Dickenson being the proposer and seconder. On the motion of Mr. Harries, seconded by Mr. Nixon, the Union of London and Smiths Bank was adopted as bankers, and it was agreed that cheques must bear the signatures of the Treasurer and Secretary.

CERTIFICATES OF MEMBERSHIP.—A long discussion took place in regard to the proposed certificates of membership, and it was left to the Secretary to draw up a draft certificate which is to be submitted to the councillors before adoption.

The rest of the proceedings were not of a public nature.

British Pharmaceutical Conference.

DISPENSING AND PRESCRIBING.

A meeting of the Executive Committee was held in London on July 12, when the report of the Joint Standing Committee of the British Medical Association and the British Pharmaceutical Conference was read and accepted. Regret was expressed that the Council of the British Medical Association have not been able to approve of it also.

RAILWAY REBATES.

The railway rebate system referred to last week has been extended to other railways than those mentioned. Practically all the railway companies have fallen into line, these including the London Brighton and South Coast Railway and the London and South-Western Railway, which run from London to Portsmouth. Mr. E. Saville Peck, Trumpington Street, Cambridge, will supply the necessary form for presentation to the booking clerk at railway stations on receipt of a stamped addressed envelope.

MORE PAPERS.

The following papers will be read at Portsmouth in addition to those mentioned last week:

"The Water and Ash Contents of Medicinal Extracts," by Messrs. Allen and Brewis.

"Note on Strychnine Arsenate," by D. B. Dott, F.R.S.E.

"Note on Spirit of Nitrous Ether," by D. B. Dott, F.R.S.E.

"Note on Solution of Sodium Ethylate," by H. Finnemore, B.Sc.

"An Experiment in Peppermint Culture," by H. John Henderson, Ph.C.

THE PRACTICE SECTION.

The following is the programme for the Practice Section meeting which takes place on Tuesday, July 25:

2.30 P.M.—Chairman, J. C. Umney. Discussion on "Secret and Proprietary Medicines" to be opened by E. F. Harrison, B.Sc., F.I.C. The following motion will be submitted:

"This meeting of the British Pharmaceutical Conference is of opinion that a public inquiry, or a Royal Commission, or a Departmental Committee should be held in regard to the advertising and sale of proprietary secret medicines and the law relating thereto with a view to further legislation for the prevention of fraud and quackery.

4 P.M.—Subject: "Pharmaceutical Education from the Teachers' Point of View," by Dr. F. Beddow.

5 P.M.—Subject: "National Insurance Scheme."

HOTEL DISASTER.

The Beach Mansions Hotel at Portsmouth was burnt down on Thursday. This necessitates a change of plan for those members who had booked rooms there, and Mr. T. O. Barlow, the Hon. Local Secretary, will be glad to assist members in making other hotel arrangements.

DEED OF ARRANGEMENT.

Anning, Annie, Medway Street, and residing at "Pres-ton," Douglas Road, Maidstone, Wholesale Manufacturing Chemist.—Trustee: C. Larking, Lowestoft. Dated July 3; filed, July 8. Secured creditors, 850*l.*; liabilities unsecured, 742*l.*; estimated net assets, 405*l.* Among the creditors are: Baiss Bros. & Stevenson, Ltd. (55*l.*); Barclay & Sons, Ltd. (11*l.*); Bourne, Johnson & Latimer (14*l.*); Butler & Crispe (10*l.*); Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd. (13*l.*); J. C. & J. Field (13*l.*); Ford, Shapland & Co. (39*l.*); May & Baker, Ltd. (17*l.*); Shirley Bros. (28*l.*); Stevenson & Howell, Ltd. (10*l.*); E. Youlden (14*l.*); T. Howard Lloyd & Co. (11*l.*); J. F. Wilkinson (12*l.*).

Sale Managers' Association.—We reported the formation of this Association in our issue of May 27 (index folio 794). The first monthly dinner was held on June 15, when a paper by Mr. J. W. Jenkins was read in regard to the future operations of the Association. This is printed in full in "Sales-Promotion," the official organ of the Association. The next dinner is to be held on July 20 at the Holborn Restaurant, London, W.C., at 6.45 P.M.

GAZETTE.

Partnerships Dissolved.

- BROOK, C. and W. H. B., and GREEN, A. S., Lincoln, surgeons and general medical practitioners, under the style of Brook, Brook & Green; so far as regards A. S. Green.
- GURNEY, H., DRAKE, W., and HARKER, T. H., Harwich, Dovercourt, and the neighbourhood, physicians, etc., under the style of Gurney, Drake & Harker.
- JONES, H. L., and MACMILLAN, D., Cheetham Hill and Prestwich, surgeons, under the style of Jones & Macmillan.
- LAUDER, T. and W. P., Pendleton, manufacturing chemists, under the style of T. Lauder & Co.
- LOCKE, A., SPIER, E., and HAMBLETON, H. C., Chorlton-on-Medlock, Manchester, chemical manufacturers, etc., under the style of Locke, Spier & Co.; so far as regards A. Locke.

The Bankruptcy Acts, 1883 and 1890.

ADJUDICATIONS.

- RATCLIFFE, JOSEPH WILLIAM, Sutton Bridge, Lincoln, chemist and druggist.
- WARD, GEORGE HENRY, Hinckley, late Leamington, veterinary surgeon.

LIMITED COMPANIES.

CRIBB & BENTLEY, LTD.—A notice of the appointment of A. Hooper, of Old Bank Chambers, Cheapside, Bradford, as receiver on June 29, 1911, under powers contained in second mortgage debenture dated April 21, 1911, has been filed at Somerset House.

APOLLINARIS & JOHANNIS, LTD.—The report of the directors for the year ended March 31 last states that the sales of Apollinaris water during the year amounted to 31,593,000 bottles, thus exceeding all previous records. The Rheinhahr bottle factory manufactured 20,900,000 bottles during the year, as against 15,600,000 in the previous year. The sales of Apenta water continue to increase. The balance brought forward was 20,660*l.*, and the net profits for the year amounted to 164,770*l.*, together 185,430*l.* The directors recommend a balance dividend of 3 per cent. on the ordinary shares, making 5 per cent. for the year, and recommend that 10,000*l.* be placed to reserve fund, which will then amount to 150,000*l.*, and that 22,430*l.* be carried forward.

BOOTS PURE DRUG CO., LTD.—In our note of last week on the issue by this company of 250,000 7 per cent. "C" preferred ordinary shares of 1*l.* each at 4*s.* 6*d.* premium, we quoted the remarks of the "Financial Times" to the effect that the company has guaranteed certain dividends on associated companies, and as particulars of these guarantees are not given in the prospectus there is nothing upon which an intending subscriber can form an idea as to what effect, if any, these guarantees are likely to have on the distributable balance of this company. It is but fair to add that our contemporary proceeded to say:

"We gather from the 'Stock Exchange Official Intelligence' that this company has guaranteed 6 per cent. on 75,000 *l.* 'C' preference shares of the Southern Company until June 1914, and 6 per cent. on 25,000 *l.* 'C' preference shares of the Western Company to the same date, and as both companies carried forward substantial amounts it is to be presumed that the guarantors have not been called upon. These facts might with advantage have been set out in the prospectus, but as there is a satisfactory margin of profit over the amount required for interest the shares constitute a fair speculative investment."

Sir Jesse Boot, in calling our attention to the matter, remarks that the quoted paragraph "does the prospectus justice," while we note that it modifies the strictures in the early portion of the comment.

Private Meetings.

At a meeting of the creditors of Mr. Paul Winter, described as of 69-70 Mark Lane, E.C., a statement of affairs was submitted showing gross liabilities 3,527*l.*, of which 1,191*l.* was expected to rank, with free assets 4*l.* Mr. Winter attributes his difficulties to speculations on the Stock Exchange. He intends to make a proposal to his creditors later.

A MEETING of the creditors of Charles & Lee, chemists, High Street and Bromley Road, Beckenham, Kent, was held at the offices of Messrs. Smith & Hudson, solicitors, 5 Fenchurch Street, E.C., on July 6, when a statement of affairs

was presented by Mr. Sunderland showing liabilities to unsecured trade creditors 706*l.* 18*s.* 11*d.*, and to unsecured cash creditors 553*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.*, making a total of 1,260*l.* 10*s.* 5*d.* The assets consisted of rent receivable 7*l.* 10*s.* and book debts estimated to produce 500*l.* Deducting 71*l.* 10*s.* 4*d.* for preferential claims, the net assets totalled 455*l.* 19*s.* 8*d.* The business was bought from Mr. H. J. Deacon in 1902 for 2,500*l.*, of which 1,500*l.* was allowed to stand over to be paid to Mr. Deacon in instalments of 200*l.*, four of which the debtors paid; then the instalments were reduced to 150*l.*, and they paid one. Mr. Deacon held a mortgage on the premises. He took over the business in June last, when 1,500*l.* was owing, with 550*l.* arrears of rent and interest. In consideration of the shops and stocks being handed over to him, Mr. Deacon agreed to wipe off the 1,500*l.* and to retain the debtors in his employment. The debtors retained the book debts, but agreed with Mr. Deacon not to press those owing money to the businesses for six months. In rent, rates, and interest the debtors had been liable to pay 480*l.* a year. The takings at High Street had been 28*l.* per week, and at Bromley Road 12*l.* a week, while Charles had drawn 3*l.* and Lee 2*l.* 8*s.* weekly. Mr. Hugo, of Meggeson & Co., Ltd., who had lent the debtors 500*l.* when they took over the business on condition that they should buy 100*l.* worth of drugs from them yearly, complained that the debtors had walked out of the shops and handed them over to Mr. Deacon. To this Mr. Deacon replied that he had not been hard with the men; in fact, they considered he had been lenient. A solicitor present, who had been consulted by the debtors, said they thought they had acted for the best. He also explained that since they took over the shops people in Beckenham on the telephone had increased from eighty to 800, and many of these telephoned to London stores for what they would in the ordinary way purchase locally. Competition had also greatly increased. After further discussion, a resolution was passed in favour of the debtors being requested to file their petition. The following are creditors: Acme Chemical Co., London (16*l.*); Barnes & Jones, London (10*l.*); W. Bretherton, London (27*l.*); Butler & Crispe, London (28*l.*); Copeland & Son, Beckenham (22*l.*); Findlater & Co., Beckenham (12*l.*); Idris & Co., Ltd., London (25*l.*); Ingram & Royle, Ltd., London (22*l.*); Johann Maria Farina, London (47*l.*); "Bankers," London (92*l.*); S. Maw, Son & Sons, London (38*l.*); Meggeson & Co., Ltd., London (60*l.*); Odol Chemical Works, London (10*l.*); Oppenheimer, Son & Co., Ltd., London (11*l.*); Parke, Davis & Co., London (22*l.*); William Francis, Butler & Thompson, Ltd., London (10*l.*); Wright, Layman & Umney, Ltd., London (92*l.*). Cash creditors: G. W. Lee (250*l.*); Mrs. Charles (200*l.*); Meggeson & Co., Ltd. (103*l.*). Preferential creditors (71*l.*).

BUSINESS CHANGES.

Notes for this section sent to the Editor should be authenticated, and must not be in the nature of advertisements.

MR. C. A. PRATT, chemist and druggist, 38 Fore Street, Saltash, announces that he is giving up the business and leaving the district.

MR. F. ROGERS, of Petworth (Sussex), has acquired the business of the late Mr. J. Markham, chemist and druggist, High Street, Reigate.

MR. J. CHAPMAN, who for the past eight years has been with Messrs. Donington & Co., of Spalding, has acquired the Park Pharmacy, Grimsby.

MR. A. H. CARPENTER, chemist and druggist, late of Mincing Lane House, London, has opened a business at 188 Leigh Road, Westcliff-on-Sea.

MR. J. E. MATTHEW, chemist and druggist, of Attercliffe Road, Sheffield, has given up business there, and has opened premises at Cudworth, near Barnsley.

MR. T. E. WILMSHURST, chemist and druggist, who has been associated with Messrs. Savory & Moore, has commenced business at 9 Linkfield Corner, Redhill.

MR. GEO. CLARKSON HARKER, chemist and druggist, Richmond, Yorks, has taken over the business recently carried on by the late Mr. R. T. Dent, of Barnard Castle, co. Durham.

MESSRS. LEVER BROS., LTD., Port Sunlight, announce that the glycerin department of their business has been transferred to the London office at 41A Upper Thames Street, E.C.

THE partnership between Messrs. W. Collitt and B. Walker, chemists, Gainsborough, has been dissolved by mutual consent. The business will, after June 30, be carried on by B. Walker under the partnership name.

TRADE REPORT.

The prices given in this section are those obtained by importers or manufacturers for bulk quantities or original packages. To these prices various charges have to be added, whereby values are in many instances greatly augmented before wholesale dealers receive the goods into stock, after which much expense may be incurred in garbling and the like. Qualities of chemicals, drugs, oils, and many other commodities vary greatly, and higher prices than those here quoted are charged for selected qualities of natural products even in bulk quantities. Retail buyers cannot, therefore, for these and other reasons, expect to purchase at the prices quoted here.

42 Cannon Street, London, E.C., July 13.

BUSINESS in most directions is reported as quiet, and the animation which characterised several staples last week has now subsided. Opium has not advanced further, but there has been no decided reaction, and sellers are scarce in view of the unsettled position. Menthol is firm, but without business at the higher figures wanted. Quick-silver has been the exciting feature, three official advances amounting in all to 12s. 6d. per bottle having taken place since our last; mercurials follow by 1½d. per lb. Cascara sagrada has been in improved demand for old bark. Chamomiles are selling well for old crop. Croton and lemongrass oils are dearer. Higher prices are also asked for H.G.H. peppermint oil. Senega is firm, with a scarcity of offers of new crop; and ergot is easier for shipment, but spot remains very scarce. Turpentine is cheaper. Tartaric acid is firm, citric steady, and cream of tartar the turn easier. Copper sulphate is cheaper. The following are the principal changes of the week:

Higher	Firmer	Easier	Lower
Apomorphine	Ammonia sulphate	Buchu	Coca-leaves
Gambier	Benzoin	Calumba	Guaiaicum
Mercurials	Cascara	Cardamoms	Ipecacuanha
Pepper	sagrada	Copper	(Matto)
Quicksilver	Lemon oil	sulphate	(Grosso)
	Nutmegs	Cream of	Quince-seed
	Quinine	tartar	Turpentine
		Ergot (c.i.f.)	

U.S. Duty on Orange Oil.

The "New York Commercial" announces that the controversy regarding the classification of orange oil, which has interested the trade ever since the enactment of the Tariff Acts of 1909, was settled on June 27 by a decision made by the Board of General Appraisers, when a test-case brought by C. G. Euler was decided in his favour. Collector Loeb took the position that the oil is a fruit-oil, and accordingly exacted duty at the rate of \$1 per lb. The importer's contention, now upheld by the Board, was that the oil is an essential oil, and therefore dutiable at 25 per cent. of its value.

Olive-oil Prospects.

A prominent firm of olive-oil importers have issued the following circular: "The weather conditions prevailing so far in France, Italy, Spain, Tunis, Algeria, and Asia Minor have been sufficiently favourable to justify expectations of a record olive-oil crop in 1911-12. Our different branches report that there has been sufficient rain; the soil and the trees are in sound condition, and the bloom has been excellent. It will, of course, be understood that this report applies only to conditions prevailing thus far. The olive does not mature until September-October, and until then nothing is definite. A low temperature prevailing for one night only, high winds, drought, etc., may change the whole aspect. As regards the outlook of prices, we believe that the second-grade qualities, which have already considerably declined, will continue weak, at any rate, during the summer months, as the consumption has shrunk considerably, and these qualities suffer during the hot weather. On the other hand, the high-grade qualities, we believe, will remain dear. These qualities are usually shipped in January-

February, hence we have still seven to eight months to wait, with only a comparatively small quantity available. More than ever we think it advisable to caution buyers of these high grades against cheap and tempting offers, which will only give cause for dissatisfaction. All round one can say that the back of the high prices prevailing for the last year or two seems to be broken; the world's production of oils and fats of all kinds is a considerably increased one, and the prospects are sufficiently favourable to anticipate record productions."

English Herb Crops.

Messrs. Potter & Clarke, Ltd., report that the harvesting of new season's herbs at their farms at Carshalton and Mitcham is now in full swing. Peppermint, marshmallow, horehound, tansy, wormwood, summer savory, thyme, and balm will yield good crops. English sage suffered during early frost, but will prove a fair crop. Spearmint is an average crop, but somewhat affected by the dry weather in the early spring. Chamomiles and pennyroyal appear very thin, although it is a little too early to estimate the final results, as so much depends on the weather during the next few weeks.

Messrs. J. & G. Miller writes: "We notice the following in your market report of June 8 on oil of peppermint: 'One English grower writes we believe we shall have a good yield this season.' It would be interesting to know the name of the said grower, as it is at present as difficult to judge what the yield of English oil of peppermint is likely to be as it is to tell what horse will win next year's Derby. Probably it is written by someone who wishes to 'bear' the market. We could write to-day, provided we have a continuance of the present weather, that the yield will be the shortest on record. At the present moment the peppermint crop is being burnt up with the great heat, but we are hoping to have a favourable change in the weather soon, and we may then get a moderate yield."

London Markets.

AMERICAN DRUGS.—The following are a few current quotations for *barks, leaves, roots*, etc., on c.i.f. terms to arrive: *Barks*—Bayberry 28s. per cwt., black haw of root 10d. per lb., dogwood 4½d., elm 4½d., sassafras 8d., wild cherry 3½d. to 5½d., and witchhazel 2½d. per lb.; on spot terms euonymus is offered at 1s. 9d. net and wahoo at 1s. 9d. net. *Leaves*—Damiana 8d. and witchhazel 3d. per lb., both c.i.f. to arrive. *Herbs*—Lobelia 4d. and skull-cap 10d. to 1s., both c.i.f. to arrive. *Roots*—Blue flag 8½d., burdock 4d., black cohosh 2½d., blue 3d., elecampane 6d., gelsemium 3½d., ladies' slipper 1s. 3d., culvers 6d., mandrake 30s., sanguinaria 4½d., and stillingia 4d. per lb., all c.i.f. to arrive.

APOMORPHINE is dearer at 37s. 3d. per oz. for hydrochloride crystals.

BALSAM CANADA in tins in cases is quoted at 2s. 6d. per lb. net, ex warehouse.

BERGAMOT OIL.—Nothing new to report, market being firm and unchanged; shippers quote from 19s. 6d. to 20s. per lb. c.i.f. for 36 to 38 per cent. esters.

CANARY-SEED is slow of sale, but prices are unaltered at 42s. 6d. per quarter for Turkish, 40s. to 42s. for ordinary Morocco, and 42s. 6d. to 44s. for good.

CASCARA SAGRADA.—The demand for old bark has improved, business having been done up to 38s. per cwt.; from New York the fantastic price of 48s. 8d. has been cabled for three-year-old, this indicating the attitude on the other side. In the drug auction 100 bags of fair 1907 crop were limited at 38s. 6d.

CHAMOMILES.—A fair business continues to be done in old flowers at from 60s. to 70s. as to quality. The more active demand is due to the lateness of the new crop.

CINCHONA.—At the auction to be held to-day (July 13) at Amsterdam 9,120 bales and 502 cases, weighing about 869,488 kilos., will be offered, the average quinine content being 54,724 kilos. The weight of the manufacturing bark is about 807,724 kilos., and contains the equivalent of 52,314 kilos. quinine. The average quinine percentage of the manufacturing bark is 6.54, against 6.50 in June.

CITRIC ACID is steady at 1s. 3½d. per lb. for English and at 1s. 3½d. for foreign.

CLOVES.—At auction 46 cases Ceylon offered, and a few sold at 8½d. per lb., subject. Privately fair Zanzibar are quoted on the spot at 7½d.; for arrival, sales include

August-October at 6½*d.*, and October-December at 5¾*d.*; for July-September delivery there are sellers at 7*d.*

COCA-LEAVES.—At the auction to be held at Amsterdam on July 13, 1,152 packages, weighing 63,903 kilos., will be offered, the total alkaloidal content being 1,049 kilos., and the percentage 1.65.

COCOA BUTTER.—At auction 250 cases Payne's make offered, and 35 cases sold at 1*s.* 7*d.* per lb.

COD-LIVER OIL.—Our Bergen correspondent writes on July 10 that there is not much business doing in cod-liver oil, but in spite of this the market is slightly firmer, and finest non-congealing oil is not obtainable under 108*s.* 6*d.* per barrel c.i.f. terms. In London agents report a quiet market, and do not look for any activity until the autumn.

COLOCYNTH.—With fairly heavy stocks, the price of pulp remains low, selling at 6½*d.* per lb.

COPPER SULPHATE.—Closes easier at from 19*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* to 19*l.* 15*s.* per ton for ordinary brands for prompt delivery, and at 19*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* to 20*l.* for January-March.

CORIANDER-SEED.—The first shipment of the new crop Morocco has arrived, and the quality is satisfactory; the price asked is 16*s.* per cwt. Parcels for shipment have been sold at 14*s.* c.i.f. terms.

CREAM OF TARTAR.—Although the market is a turn easier, prices are quotably unaltered at 95*s.* per cwt. for 98-per-cent. and 93*s.* for 95-per-cent. powder.

CROTON OIL.—With a continued scarcity of seed English expressed has been advanced to 4*s.* per lb., and 3*d.* less for quantity.

DIGITALIS-LEAVES.—New crop is quoted at 40*s.* c.i.f.

ERGOT.—Three bags of rather wormy Spanish were limited at 5*s.* 3*d.* per lb. A single bag of fair sound Russian (8½ lb.) sold at 5*s.*, and a further four bags were bought in at 5*s.* 6*d.*

GALLS.—Persian are quiet, blue offering at 55*s.* 6*d.* to 56*s.* 6*d.*, green at 42*s.* 6*d.* to 43*s.* 6*d.*, and white at 40*s.* to 41*s.* 6*d.* per cwt.; for arrival, blue are quoted 52*s.* 6*d.* c.i.f.

GENTIAN.—Quiet; spot is obtainable at 22*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. net.

HYDRASTIS remains firm at 15*s.* per lb. net, ex warehouse.

JUNIPER OIL.—English distilled from selected berries is quoted at 18*s.* 6*d.* per lb.; foreign is offered at from 2*s.* 10*d.* to 4*s.* per lb. net.

INSECT-FLOWERS.—The new crop of closed Dalmatian flowers is offered at 115*s.* per cwt. c.i.f. for shipment in August-September.

LEMONGRASS OIL is dearer at 5*d.* per oz. on the spot, Business has been done at 5½*d.* c.i.f. for September-November shipment, but sellers now ask 5*d.*

LEMON OIL is dearer at from 5*s.* 9*d.* to 6*s.* per lb. c.i.f., according to brand. A Palermo advice of July 8 reports that the recent advance appears to have been caused by rumours circulated in regard to the new crop; in fact, the most active buyers have been speculators of the lemon-growing districts, while exporters have generally acted prudently, refusing to follow the movement, and consumers abroad have also maintained a waiting attitude. The reports which caused the excitement are that the new crop will be a small one. These anticipations are based on the fact that, owing to the weather conditions, the trees have been in full vegetation after the first blossoming, and consequently the first blossoms have developed into small fruits in less proportion than usual. This seems to be an actual fact, although conditions vary from one district to another. It would, however, be rash to base forecasts on what is now apparent in the lemon growths, and it will not be possible to give trustworthy reports until much later in the season.

LINSEED.—Good clean quality is quoted 70*s.* to 72*s.* 6*d.* per quarter, and fair Morocco 67*s.* to 68*s.* 6*d.*

LYCOPodium.—A current price is 2*s.* 2*d.* per lb. c.i.f., being somewhat higher than when last quoted.

MENTHOL.—A quiet feeling is now evident after last week's activity, but the bulk of sellers ask 16*s.* 9*d.* spot

for Kobayashi, although this price has not yet been paid; for July-August shipment sales have been made of new crop at from 15*s.* 7*d.* to 15*s.* 9*d.* per lb. c.i.f.

The exports from Japan during April amounted to 3,152 kin., valued at 27,719 yen. During the four months ending April the shipments have been:

		1909	1910	1911
Kin	...	24,070	32,493	51,868
Yen	...	1,08,842	168,062	366,187

MERCURIALS.—Owing to the advance in quicksilver to 9*l.* per bottle, the makers of mercurials have advanced their prices by 1½*d.* per lb., and now quote as follows: White precipitate, 3*s.* 5½*d.*; corrosive sublimate, 2*s.* 10*d.*; calomel, 3*s.* 2*d.*; red precipitate, 3*s.* 5½*d.*; yellow oxide, B.P., 3*s.* 8*d.*; and white sulphate, 2*s.* 10*d.* per lb. These are the list prices for assorted lots and below 2 cwt.

MORPHINE.—Although the ruling conditions in opium indicate a slackening in tension, it is not sufficient to affect the morphine salts, and makers remain out of the market so far as booking contracts is concerned, the price of hydrochloride being nominally 9*s.* 6*d.* per oz.

OPIUM.—The excitement in this article has subsided, and no further advance has been made in the prices quoted from primary markets. In druggists' 11½-per-cent., business has been done at 21*s.* 6*d.* per lb. c.i.f. terms, and on the spot the price of this grade is about 20*s.*, but there are no sellers. During the past fortnight about 300 cases Persian have arrived on the London market, the bulk being for delivery against contract. Some may be offered for re-sale later, but meanwhile there are no sellers either spot or forward. There are buyers of Persian (10-per-cent.) at 17*s.* In the London drug-auction 2 cases (10.92 per cent. Harrison) were limited at 20*s.* per lb.

A Smyrna advice, reviewing the month of June, states that during the first half the market continued quiet and almost without business, but unfavourable news regarding the crop coming from all our growing centres during the past twelve or fifteen days, and an important demand springing up from consumers, brought about a reaction, and within the past week prices have advanced considerably. The total number of cases which changed hands amount to 292, commencing at 16*s.* 4*d.* and ending at 21*s.* for extra-selected Karahissar. The small weakly plants could not resist the hot weather of June, and therefore a large number have perished, reducing the total yield to about 3,500 cases. The arrivals to date amount to 82 cases, against 172 at same date last year, and in Constantinople 9, against 125. The Smyrna stock is about 834 cases, against 240, and in Constantinople 323, against 32.

PEPPERMINT OIL.—Firm. The more prominent dealers in H.G.H. now quote 14*s.* 9*d.* per lb., London terms, an advance of 3*d.*, otherwise last week's quotations for American tin hold good.

QUICKSILVER was advanced 2*s.* 6*d.* per bottle by the importers on Monday, 5*s.* on Tuesday, and a further 5*s.* on Wednesday, the official quotation closing at 9*l.*, and in second-hands 9*l.* is quoted to-day, as the first-hand price is nominal. Mercurials (which see) follow the advance by 1½*d.* per lb.

QUININE.—The interest this week centres in the bark auction at Amsterdam. Meanwhile the market is steady on the previous basis of 6¾*d.* to 7*d.* for German, 6¾*d.* for Amsterdam, and 6½*d.* for Java.

At the Auction held at Amsterdam on July 7, 50,000 oz. were sold at an average price of fl.11.20½ per kilo., against fl.10.72 at the previous auction. The next auction will be held on July 21, and will consist of 1,417½ kilos., or 50,000 oz.

SENEGA is firm, with a limited quantity offering at 2*s.* 1*d.* net on the spot, but to arrive offers of new crop do not appear to be available yet.

SHELLAC has been steady but quiet, with fair TN orange offering at 69*s.* per cwt. spot; good to fine orange also remains quiet at from 82*s.* 6*d.* to 95*s.* on the spot, and at from 75*s.* to 85*s.* c.i.f. for arrival, according to quality; AC Garnet is quoted for arrival at 64*s.* c.i.f., and on spot at 65*s.* to 67*s.* 6*d.*

A Mincing Lane report states: "The addition of 1,200 chests to our stock during June, and the prospect of a larger addition this month, combined with the slackness of trade, are not encouraging features."

SPERMACE.—American refined is obtainable at 1*s.* per lb. ex warehouse.

TARTARIC ACID is firm and unaltered at 1s. 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. to 1s. 2d. for English and 1s. 0 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. to 1s. 1d. for foreign.

TURMERIC.—Some heavy arrivals of Madras have taken place within the past fortnight, and buyers hold off in anticipation of lower prices. Sellers of Bengal quote 22s. 6d., and for split bulbs 15s. has been paid in a small way.

TURPENTINE OIL has been a steady market at the decline to 38s. 9d. per cwt. for American; but market closes to-day at 38s.

WAX (JAPAN).—Arrival business has been done at 39s. 6d. per cwt. c.i.f., and the spot price is unaltered at 40s.

London Drug-auctions.

At the auctions of first-hand drugs the demand was poor, a small proportion of the goods finding buyers. Of Cape aloes the only description that was sold brought full rates. Asafetida was the feature of the auctions, extreme prices being paid with keen competition for choice quality on American account. Buchu continues neglected with an easier feeling. Siam benzoin, being exceedingly scarce, sold at famine rates, and for Sumatra description prices realised an advance of 2s. 6d. per cwt. Calumba is in heavy supply, but quality is only poor. Cardamoms sold at irregular but a shade easier rates. Ceylon coca-leaves were cheaper. Dragon's blood is neglected. Ergot is still held for very high prices, but for shipment there is an easier feeling. Gamboge is neglected publicly. Honey of most descriptions sold well at rather cheaper rates, especially in the case of Chilian. Ipecacuanha met with a decline of 3d. per lb. for Matto Grosso, but Minas was unaltered, and in Cartagena a fair business has been done privately. Rhubarb continues quiet at easy rates, and for grey Jamaica sarsaparilla an advance of 1d. was obtained as compared with the previous sale, other descriptions being unaltered. Common Tinnevely senna, the only quality that offered, brought full rates, and for beeswax prices were firm for Jamaica, other descriptions being unchanged. The following table shows the quantity of goods offered and sold:

Offered Sold			Offered Sold		
Aloes—			Ipecacuanha—		
Cape	17	17	Cartagena	11	6
Socotrine (kegs)	25	0	Matto Grosso	6	6
Ambergis (pkgs.)	1	0	Minas	5	1
Anise (Russ.)	20	0	Lime-juice	4	0
Anise, star	25	0	Mastich	1	0
Annatto-seed	42	0	Matico	2	2
Asafetida	417	54	Myrrh	46	9
Benzoin—			Opium	2	0
Siam	6	6	Orange-peel	23	4
Sumatra	46	21	Origanum oil (dms.)	8	0
Buchu	29	1	Orris—		
Calumba	412	250	Flore tine	21	0
Camphor (Ch. cr.)	20	0	Aden	44	0
Canella alba	10	0	Patchouli	59	0
Cannabis indica	7	0	Pennyroyal herb	77	0
Cantharides (Ch.)	5	0	Quince-seed	8	6
Cardamoms & seed	257	182	Rhubarb (China)	30	21
Cascara sagrada	100	0	Rose oil (Fr.)	2	0
Cascarilla	9	0	Salep	6	0
Cassia oil	5	0	Sandarac	8	0
Chamomiles	5	0	Sarsaparilla—		
Citronella oil (Java)	4	4	Grey Jam	7	7
Coca-leaves	50	19	Honduras	2	0
Colocynth pulp	30	1	Lima	14	14
Coriander-seed	23	0	Native Jam	12	11
Cuttlefish-bone	79	0	Scammonium	2	0
Dragon's-blood	14	0	Senna and pods—		
Ergot	13	1	Alex.	25	9
Eucalyptus oil	30	0	Tinnevely	119	87
Galls	18	18	Tamarinds	10	10
Gamboge	15	0	Tragacanth	85	68
Guaiacum	1	1	Turmeric	405	0
Gum acacia	3	0	Wax (bees)—		
Honey—			Australian	5	0
Australian	50	10	East African	18	0
Chilian	113	113	East Indian	18	10
Jamaica	367	344	Jamaica	21	10
N.Z.	27	0	Madagascar	149	0
St. Lucia	34	0	Morocco	10	0
Jalap	15	3	Zanzibar	35	0

ALOES.—Full prices were paid for 17 cases of Cape, which sold on shipping tares at 34s. 6d. for good bright hard Algoa Bay firsts, 32s. 6d. to 33s. for fair ditto, 31s. 6d. for slightly drossy, and 28s. for broken drossy. Of East Indian aloes in kegs a lot was bought in at 70s., the broker intimating that he was selling at 65s.

ASAFETIDA.—A new lot of 405 packages from the Persian Gulf offered, the choice qualities of which sold at extreme rates meeting with good competition on American account. Some of the prices obtained were as follows: Fine almondy block, part pinky to pale free almonds, 18l. 10s. to 21l. 5s.; almond and block, part dark, 15l.; softish block and part free almonds, 10l. 10s.; brown blocky massed, 7l. 10s. to 8l.; and softish gummish dark block, 5l. per cwt.

BENZOIN.—Sumatra was about 2s. 6d. per cwt. firmer, 21 cases of fair almondy Sumatra seconds with slightly false-packed ends selling at from 6l. 12s. 6d. to 6l. 15s., and not quite so well packed at 6l. 10s. per cwt. A parcel of 6 packages of Siam was offered and realised extreme rates. A tin (21 lb.) of small to bold free pale almonds of Saigon character sold at 38l. per cwt.; 2 tins (about 76 lb.) of bean size (Siam character) sold at 28l.; a tin of pea-size siftings (29 lb.) sold at 19l.; a tin of blocky brown siftings (32 lb.) realised 11l.; and a case of pickings sold at 13l. per cwt.

BUCHU-LEAVES remain flat, and the tendency is easier, fair round green leaf being obtainable at 4s. 3d., of which a fair quantity was offered. A single bale of bronzy long leaf changed hands at 1s. 7d., this being the only business; ovals were bought in at from 1s. 10d. to 2s. Last week nine packages arrived, and this week the *Saxon* has brought 25 packages.

CALUMBA.—Quality offered continues poor; 150 packages changed hands at 17s. 6d. for ordinary lean natural part stemmy sorts, and sea-damaged without reserve at from 13s. to 17s. per cwt.; 100 bags catalogued for auction had been sold privately; 232 bags have arrived from Hamburg.

CAMPHOR (CRUDE).—Twenty cases of China were bought in at 160s. per cwt.

CANNABIS INDICA.—Three cases fair Bombay tops were held at 5s. per lb.

CARDAMOMS.—The bulk sold at somewhat irregular but generally easier rates, as follows: East Indian, bold round palish, Mangalore character, 3s. 2d.; bold and medium palish, 3s.; medium and small palish, 2s. 5d. to 2s. 7d.; very small, 1s. 10d.; Calicut, bold long pale, 2s. 8d.; bold and medium, 2s. 5d.; small and medium, 2s.; small brown, 1s. 8d. to 1s. 9d.; splits and pickings, 1s. 9d. to 1s. 10d.; Ceylon-Mysore, good bold palish to pale, 2s. 10d. to 3s.; medium and bold palish to pale, 2s. 5d. to 2s. 8d.; small and medium palish to pale, 2s. 2d. to 2s. 4d.; small pale, 1s. 10d. to 2s.; small splits, 1s. 9d.; brown and split, 1s. 6d. to 1s. 9d.; seed, 2s. For 4 cases of fair Bombay seed 2s. 2d. was wanted.

CITRONELLA OIL.—Four cases of Java of fair quality sold without reserve at 1s. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb.

COCA-LEAVES were easier, 10 cases fair green Ceylon-Huanuco selling at 1s. 7d. per lb., and for further lots a bid of 1s. 6d. is to be made; a bid of 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. is also to be submitted for ordinary brownish; country-damaged sold at 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. A further 7 cases in another interest realised 1s. 3d. for fair greenish Ceylon-Huanuco.

COLOCYNTH.—A bag of Persian pulp sold without reserve at 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb.; 6d. is the limit for fair pulp under usual conditions.

DRAGON'S BLOOD.—Dull. Twelve cases fair reboiled Singapore lump were held at 11l. 10s. per cwt., and 2 cases reboiled pickings were retired at 6l. 12s. 6d.

ERGOT.—Privately the feeling for shipment is easier, a limited quantity of Spanish offering at 4s. 6d. per lb. c.i.f.

GALLS.—Eighteen bags Persian blue of fair quality sold at 52s. per cwt., subject.

GAMBGE.—A parcel of Siam pipe of mostly good bright orange fracture, slightly blocky, was held at 12l. 10s.; privately this quality sells at 12l. 5s. per cwt.

GUAIACUM.—A single case of fair glassy but slightly woody block sold at 1s. per lb., without reserve, being a shade easier.

HONEY.—Jamaica was in good demand at about steady rates as follows: Good bright to pale amber liquid, 33s. to 34s.; fair bright ditto, 31s. to 32s. 6d.; fair brown liquid, 29s. to 30s. 6d.; ordinary dark to darkish brown liquid, 26s. to 28s. 6d. Set, nice pale brown, 32s. 6d. to 33s. 6d.;

pale setting brown, 31s. to 32s.; banana-coloured, set and setting, 31s. to 32s. per cwt. Of Australian, 50 cases offered and ten sold at 26s. for common setting. Of Chilian, 113 barrels were disposed of cheaply, including fair palish setting at 27s., brownish ditto at 25s., ordinary darkish brown at 23s. to 23s. 6d., very dark fermenting and partly dirty 18s. to 19s. 6d. per cwt.

IPCACUANHA was 3d. per lb. cheaper in the case of Matto Grosso, 6 bales of which realised 8s. per lb. for mostly ordinary dull grey, and of five bales Minas offered, one sold at 7s. 9d., being steady. Of Cartagena, 11 packages were offered, of which about six bales had been sold privately and for the remainder 7s. 6d. was wanted. A fair quantity has been sold by private treaty at 7s. per lb.

JALAP.—Three bags of small to bold part heavy Vera Cruz sold at 1s. 5d. for 10 per cent. resin.

LIME-JUICE.—Four barrels of common brown Barbados with a large proportion of sediment were bought in at 1s. 3d. per gal. Importers appear to have no supplies at the moment.

MATICO-LEAVES.—Two bags common brown sold at 1d. per lb.

MYRRH.—Five cases fair clean native-picked Aden gum sold at 62s. 6d., 2 cases of fair bright siftings at 47s., and 2 cases of dust at 40s. per cwt.

ORANGE-PEEL.—Four casks of ordinary palish strip sold without reserve at 7½d. per lb.; better quality was bought in at from 8½d. to 9d.

QUINCE-SEED.—Six bags fair Cape sold at 2s. 4d. per lb., being cheaper.

RHUBARB.—The only sale referred to 21 cases of small to bold flat High-dried, with half fair pinky and half dull and dark fracture, slightly wormy, which sold without reserve at from 6d. to 6½d. per lb.

SARSAPARILLA.—Of 14 bags Lima-Jamaica, 8 sold at 1s. per lb. for mostly ordinary coarse, and 1s. 3d. was wanted for good. Of genuine grey Jamaica 7 packages offered and sold at 1d. advance on the previous rates, 1s. 7d. being paid for mostly slightly coarse. Of Native-Jamaica 12 packages offered, and 11 sold, including dullish red at 11d. and common dull mixed and grey at from 7d. to 8d. per lb.; 2 bales of Honduras were highly limited.

SENNA sold at unaltered rates, the bulk of the Tinnevely being small common specky leaf, which realised from 1½d. to 1½d. Pods sold at 1½d. (one lot 1¾d.) for mostly dark. Four bales of ordinary broken Alexandrian leaf sold without reserve at 3¾d. per lb., three bales palish partly torn pods at 5½d., and sea-damaged at 5d.

TAMARINDS.—Ten packages dry Antigua sold at 9s. per cwt. in hand, landing weights. The *Mombassa* has brought 169 casks from Calcutta.

WAX (BEES') was quiet, but firm, especially for Jamaica, 11 packages of which were disposed of, including nice pale bright yellow at 8l. 10s., good red and brown mixed at from 7l. 12s. 6d. to 7l. 15s., and ordinary brown with dark at 7l. 10s.; 10 cases of unbleached Calcutta realised 5l. 15s., and for 8 cases of dull bleached Calcutta the buying-in price was 8l.; 6 bags of fair brown Madagascar block, part dark, sold at 6l. 17s. 6d. From another catalogue 24 bags of Zanzibar were offered, of which the sample showed half fair and half dark, part-foul, for which a bid of 6l. 7s. 6d. is to be submitted, and for 11 bags of Mozambique balls a bid also of 6l. 7s. 6d. is to be submitted. For fair block Zanzibar 7l. 2s. 6d. was wanted.

Manchester Chemical Market.

July 11.

The course of business has not attained to normal conditions consequent on the recent strike, but the attendance on 'Change was good and the outlook favourable. In alkalis and heavy chemicals generally deliveries are being made on a fair scale and prices are maintained at recent levels. Caustic potash is firmer. Glycerin is little changed; crude easier at 60l. to 62l. for good 80 per cent. for delivery, but refined steady, with holders offering more freely. Refined official quotation naked s.g. 1260, 105l. per ton for 5-ton lots, and 108l. to 109l. per ton for double-distilled in tins and cases in not less than 5-cwt. lots. Sulphate of copper firmer at 20l. 7s. 6d. to 20l. 15s. per ton best brands delivered Man-

chester. Arsenic is a shade steadier. Brown sugar of lead easier at 20l. per ton. Borax in fair request at late rates. Brown acetate of lime 6l. 12s. 6d. to 6l. 15s., and grey 9l. 10s. to 10l. per ton. Prussiate of potash and soda very firm. Coal-tar products steady. Sulphate of ammonia dearer at 13l. 7s. 6d. to 13l. 10s. per ton. Creosote 2½d. to 2¼d.; more inquiry for carbolic crystals. Greases are lower; brown bone 27s. 6d. to 28s.; white bone 28s. to 28s. 6d.; marrowfat 28s. 6d. to 29s. Castor-oil remains dull and uninteresting, buyers being indifferent about operating on the present level of quotations. The low prices ruling, nevertheless, are not justified by the price of seed. English first-pressing prompt 27l., July-December 26l. 15s. f.o.r. Hull, less 2½ per cent., barrels free. (Seconds 1l. per ton less.) French, first-pressing, 29l. 10s., seconds 28l., f.o.b. Marseilles, barrels included, less 1¼ per cent. Good seconds Calcutta in cases 3½d. to 3½d. per lb. ex quay Liverpool, less 2½ per cent. America is again in evidence, offering prompt maize oil and early shipment at 27s. 6d. c.i.f. United Kingdom ports net cash, barrels included. There is hardly any business passing on the spot for farina, but values remain unchanged both here and on the Continent. New season's Dutch is slightly lower on favourable crop reports, and similar encouraging reports come to hand from Germany. Paraffin wax is wonderfully cheap.

Heavy Chemicals.

The position of affairs in the heavy chemical market calls for little special comment. A good general business is being done, and affairs in the Tyne centre are specially busy. Values rule on the steady side. The warmer spell of weather is having its usual effect on crystallisation, and the turn-out of the affected articles is somewhat smaller.

SULPHATE OF AMMONIA is very steady at somewhat higher figures. Orders are very fair, though they seem to be mostly for the purpose of covering sales previously made. Present nearest figures are: Beckton, prompt, 25 per cent. ammonia guaranteed, 13l. 2s. 6d.; London terms, 12l. 17s. 6d.; Leith, prompt, 13l. 15s., July-December 13l. 17s. 6d.; Liverpool, prompt, 13l. 12s. 6d., July-December 13l. 15s.; Hull, prompt, 13l. 10s., and July-December 13l. 12s. 6d.

BENZOLS are on the steady side, with a fair volume of business passing. Present naked prices: London, 90 per cent., 8d., and 50 per cent., 7½d.; North, 7½d. and 7½d. respectively.

BICHROMATES OF POTASH AND SODA are in fair average demand at unaltered rates. Bichromate of potash, English and Scotch deliveries, 3½d. per lb., less 5 per cent., and export 3½d. per lb. net f.o.b. Glasgow. Bichromate of soda, English and Scotch deliveries, 3d. per lb., less 5 per cent., and export 2½d. per lb. net f.o.b. Glasgow.

STRONTIUM SALTS are in somewhat better request and are steady at unchanged figures. Precipitated carbonate of strontia, 90 to 95 per cent., 11l. to 12l. 10s. per ton; mineral carbonate of strontia, lump, 87 to 91 per cent., 14l.; and smalls, 80 to 85 per cent., 12l. per ton. Hydrate of strontia crystals, in casks, 9l. to 9l. 15s. per ton.

Cablegrams.

NEW YORK, July 13:—Business in drugs is seasonable. Opium is firm at last week's advance to \$6.20 per lb. for druggists' by single cases; the opium alkaloids have advanced. Hydrastis (golden seal) is steady at \$3.45. Peppermint oil in tins is hardening at \$2.70 per lb. Cascara sagrada is stronger at 8½c. per lb. Ipecacuanha is steady at \$1.90 per lb. for Cartagena. Tonka-beans have advanced by 25c. per lb. for Angostura. Copaiba balsams are unchanged.

At the Amsterdam bark auction to-day (Thursday) the average unit paid was 3.22c. against 3.16c. in June.

MISCELLANEOUS OILS.—A French report states that the demand for the various soap-oils is very quiet. After a sharp fall there has been some recovery in copra oils, which now keep steady. A more active business, however, is now looked for in soap-oils as usual in the hot months. African seed-oils are at their worst, although seed-producers resist the attempts to depress prices. The position of crushers is thus difficult, many French manufacturers being oversupplied with Senegal seed or similar African descriptions, and are apprehensive of a further fall in value, as they are unable to take advantage of it to average previous purchases. Those manufacturers who purchased sesame seed freely at high prices find some consolation in the prices being normally maintained, but this has not checked the serious fall in the oil-product. As regards castor-seed, linseed, poppy-seed, and other descriptions, working operations are also unprofitable.



Memoranda for Correspondents.

All communications must be accompanied by the names and addresses of the writers, otherwise they cannot be dealt with. Queries by subscribers on dispensing, legal, and miscellaneous subjects connected with the business are replied to in these columns if they are considered to be of general interest. Letters submitted for publication (if suitable) should be written on one side of the paper only. Their publication in "The Chemist and Druggist" does not imply Editorial agreement with the opinions expressed.

The Cost of Visiting Local Associations.

SIR,—The statement attributed to me that each visit of an official of the Pharmaceutical Council to local Associations had cost 30*l.* is so obviously an error that I hasten to correct it. My argument was, we ought to know what value we were going to get for our money in the new appointment; that, if visits to local Associations were made at the same intervals as during past session, a salary of 250*l.* with expenses (which Dr. Symes estimated at as much again) would work out at 30*l.* a visit, which, of course, is a very different thing. I myself paid three deputation visits which did not cost the Society anything. I am, yours faithfully,

Dunfermline, July 8. DAVID GILMOUR.

Trade-mark War.

SIR,—I use your *Diary*; and, as a patent and trade-mark agent, am struck by the motto under to-day's date: "Registration of a trade-mark is actually only a signal for the beginning of strife." May I qualify that by the remark: If strife follows the official record of a claim to sole proprietorship, as in a registered trade-mark, it is a claim which has been publicly made after an official and stringent search of an open register, and after the public have had full opportunity for a month in which to oppose the mark. The strife, if any, which falls to the proprietor is the conflict to uphold the grant, and protect the public from being deceived. Picture the strife that would arise were there no public record of trade-marks. Manufacturers would be afraid to adopt and advertise new brands, and the public would be victimised by every unscrupulous trader. Yours faithfully,

56 Ludgate Hill, E.C. REGINALD W. BARKER.
July 5.

National Insurance Bill.

Mr. Thomas Yule (Cowdenbeath) sends us a copy of a letter which he has sent to Mr. W. S. Glyn-Jones, M.P., regarding the amendment to Clause 14 (2 g) which he proposed at the King's Hall meeting, but which was not agreed to. We find that the letter occupies more than a page of our space. It is about Mr. Glyn-Jones's and the Scottish proposals for payment of medicines, assuming that chemists get the supplying of them (which is now doubtful). The nature of the letter is indicated by the following extracts:

Mr. Glyn-Jones proposes that the scale of charges according to which payment shall be made for pharmaceutical services shall be fixed by agreement between the local Health Committee and the persons, firms, and corporate bodies carrying on business as chemists in the district. Scotsmen proposed that "Payment for the dispensing of such drugs and medicines and the supply of such appliances shall be made in accordance with a scale of charges to be fixed by the Insurance Commissioners." Mr. Yule submits—

In the first place, the Scottish amendment is simple, brief, and adequate. It consists of only thirty-two words, as against the length, complexity, and looseness of your proposal, which consists of 206 words and is divided into two portions which do not hang well together, which may not be passed together, and which are in no sense complementary.

In the second place, by asking the Insurance Commissioners to frame a scale we are only suggesting the exercise of one of their obvious functions. These functions are set out in Clauses 41, 42, 48, and 57 of the Bill, which must be read together in the light of our claim to representation on the Advisory Committee. It must also be remembered that by the plan of the Bill the Insurance Commissioners alone have authority to fix regulations, and the function of the local

Health Committees is purely administrative and does not go beyond making reports and recommendations as to the needs of areas to the Insurance Commissioners. Your proposal, on the other hand, would empower a local Health Committee to fix a scale of payments without authority from the Insurance Commissioners and not subject to review by them.

What we most earnestly desiderate is a system by which tendering of prices by business competitors may be entirely avoided, because we believe it to be a pernicious method in the case of drugs and medicines. Such a system is possible if the framing of a scale by the Insurance Commissioners is advised by the representative medical and pharmaceutical members of the Advisory Committee in accordance with the scheme of the Bill.

SIR,—At the present moment, when the *C. & D.* is voicing the interests of the drug-trade over the Kingdom, it is somewhat a surprise to find that on the Insurance Bill question, out of 800 druggists in Ireland only one has the courage to state his objections through your valuable journal. Are we to assume all the others are satisfied to take the Bill as it now stands and then cry out when half their business is cut away? The L.P.S.I. will get the greater bulk of the druggist's business, as druggists at present, under the Bill, could not supply a penny sponge with an order bearing the doctor's initials. I fully endorse the remarks of Mr. Carse, that the retail druggist cannot afford to lose any of his present trade. It is already at lowest point. If the Chancellor of the Exchequer happened to read this he might ask, "What, then, do those 800 Irish druggists want?" The answer is—

(a) A modified examination, and let all the druggists become chemists; or

(b) A clause in the new Bill to allow druggists to fill orders sent in by the State doctors; or

(c) A clause to put druggists in Ireland on the same basis as in England—that is, fill a medical prescription without a poison.

The new Bill, passed as it now is, will completely crush out the druggists, so we must take the question up at once and use our influence with the Irish M.P.s. What about our wholesale houses and limited company managers—have they nothing to say?

"Thrice is he armed who hath his quarrel just;

Four times armed who gets his blow in fust."

Yours,

BELFAST DRUGGIST. (94/52.)

SIR,—The display of fireworks recently given under "Organisation Notes" in the Society's "Journal" culminated at last week's Council-meeting in a thunderbolt. Business men find it difficult to understand the attitude of the Organisation Committee, and it remains to the credit of the Council that they refused to be rushed into a proposition involving an outlay of 500*l.* yearly, even to oblige Mr. Neathercoat's friends. The Organisation Committee has now been in existence some time, yet the moment we are placed in a position of serious danger it utterly failed to prove of practical use to chemists in fighting the adverse clauses of the Insurance Bill. A general campaign should have been organised, local Associations immediately and fully advised, and every retail chemist in the country, whether a member of the Society or not, circularised in order that members of Parliament be coached in the difficulties and requirements of pharmacists. As it is, Associations have passed resolutions differing in detail, if not in principle, and the House of Commons puzzled with amendments varied and contradictory. Were it not for Mr. Glyn-Jones, whose tact and perseverance have gained the good-will of all parties, our case would be hopeless. Village politics at Bloomsbury Square is scarcely the type of statesmanship required at the present time. At a conference of chemists and M.P.s from this district held at the House last week it was evident the members had been well drilled by our numerous opponents. Several M.P.s seemed unable to grasp the fact that qualified chemists are the only qualified dispensers with a legal status, and but for Mr. Marshall Hall's persistent advocacy and Mr. Harwood Banner's quick understanding our difficulty in stating a case would have been much greater.

In a few days the House of Commons committee will dispose of Clause 14. Most of these merry gentlemen, elected to rule us equitably, will have little consideration for the

trembling chemists, whose total voting-power would scarcely influence one seat. The shadow of coming events point to a capitation grant, unsatisfactory alike to chemist and insured, as this form of State gamble in lives and livelihoods is sure to prove, and there seems no way out. A fixed sum of money will be devoted to medical benefit, therefore a fixed sum per head will most probably be the chemist's share. There is every prospect of dispensing being confined to registered chemists, but unless payment for the supply of medicines is restricted to those in business under the provisions of the Pharmacy Acts, and forbidden to the Health Committees and Friendly Societies, this concession will prove of little benefit to the retail chemist. If the dispensing were confined to retail chemists it might be possible to reap some advantage provided we have a strong trade-union representing the whole of the chemists in business throughout the Kingdom. Sycophants write and talk loudly of loyalty to the Society. Although I quite endorse the necessity of loyalty to our only representative body, loyalty to our businesses and to ourselves is even more necessary, and every thinking man must realise that a statutory body has limits, and the formation of a trade association should not in any way hinder the Society's scope of usefulness, but, properly governed, tend to strengthen it. Nothing can be more patent than the urgent need of a strong trade-body to organise, marshal, and control the business of pharmacy. Ninety-five per cent. of all the chemists residing in this populous district have written me urging the immediate formation of a National Association of Retail Chemists, and chemists from distant parts advocate an open door, so that they can join. It would have been impossible to form any association on a national basis in time to be of use before the passing of the Insurance Bill. Now, however, the time has come to appeal to all retail chemists to join hands. Funds will be necessary. A minimum subscription of 2s. 6d., say, to entitle to membership. A provisional committee, territorially selected, can be appointed to draft and submit rules and regulations; then a mass meeting of retailers arranged at a central place to discuss same and further consider the constitution, should the suggestion meet with general approval and a sufficient number respond. I shall be glad if all retail chemists interested will communicate with me offering suggestions and support, when steps will be taken to form a National Association of Retail Chemists.

Yours faithfully,

163 Oakfield Road, Liverpool. L. MORETON PARRY.

Subscribers' Symposium.

For questions, answers, incidents, and interchange of opinions among "C. & D." readers.

German Salve.

How came this term to be applied to *Saponis viridis*? Is the appellation in common usage in Liverpool and other English seaport towns?—C. A. Passmore, Ph.G. (New York).

Drops y Cryd Melyn.

Can any Welsh reader tell me what is given for drops y cryd melyn? In one town in North Wales I have known tr. aloes to be given, and in another, not twenty miles from the first, tr. myrrhæ co.—Maskee (89/41).

Increasing Returns.

A *propos* of your note on this subject in the C. & D. last week, a firm of soapmakers have recently been distributing "trial tickets for soap" outside the various schools in Sunderland. The name of the soap and instructions to take to nearest chemist with 1d. are printed on the ticket. Result—Several chemists sold over one gross tablets of soap in one hour.—A. H. M. Purse (97/40).

Salaries in Perspective.

A friend of mine received the following reply in answer to an advertisement for a qualified manager—small prescribing and photo business:

"Hours, 8.30 A.M. to 9 P.M.; Friday, 9.30 P.M.; Saturday, 10.30 P.M.; Sunday, 7 to 9 P.M. Afternoon off every week and afternoon and evening alternate. Easy permanence to suitable man. Salary 1l. per week indoors."

If the above is the result of the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, what may we expect under the National Insurance Bill? What salary does he pay his cook?—J. J. R. (89/23).

Miscellaneous Inquiries.

We do not as a rule repeat information given in this section during the past twelve months. When references are given to past issues, these should be consulted. Back numbers for the past five years can generally be obtained from our office at the published prices. We do not undertake to analyse and report upon proprietary articles.

W. P. (82/54).—Thanks, but not suitable for publication.

E. M. (87/59).—(1) It is customary in regard to appointments to his Majesty the King to apply to the Lord Chamberlain's Department, St. James's Palace, London. "The Board of Green Cloth" is the department which attends to applications. The applications should be supported by the recommendations of influential persons. (2) In regard to the importation of a preparation entitled "Corn Cure" into the United States, it may be noted, in the first place, that the word "Cure" is not permitted in the United States. You will find particulars on this point in the last edition of "Pharmaceutical Formulas," p. 990, where also full information is given of the declarations required on labels of medicines containing potent remedies. The import-duty on corn remedies is 25 per cent. *ad val.*

Toothbrush (88/10).—(1) The SALARY OF A QUALIFIED MAN managing on his own responsibility a chemist's business turning over 7,500l. a year must necessarily depend upon the nature of the business, and may lie between 150l. and 400l. a year. Taking into consideration all the facts you give us, we should think that an inclusive salary of 200l. a year would be fair payment in the case mentioned. A staff of thirteen employés in such a business appears to us to be excessive, but, as already stated, we do not know the nature of the business. You should get a copy of the new edition of "Opening a Pharmacy" from our office. It is sent post free for 2s. 9d. (2) Assistants leaving after twelve months' service are not entitled to deduct fourteen days from the notice in lieu of the usual summer holidays.

Mizpah (88/13).—PLATE-POWDER.—The non-mercurial plate-powders to which class your sample belongs are made with silver cyanide and whiting. The whiting must be the finest kind, known as gilder's whiting, and it is tinted either with rose-pink or, as in the case of your sample, with Prussian blue before being mixed with the silver cyanide. For 100 lb. of whiting the following amount of cyanide is required: Dissolve silver nitrate 7½ oz. in ½ gal. of water and potassium cyanide 17 oz. in 2½ gals. of water. Add the silver-nitrate solution to half the potassium-cyanide solution, separate the precipitate and wash by decantation, then dissolve in the remainder of the potassium-cyanide solution. This is now mixed with the whiting and dried in the air. When required for use the powder is mixed with a little water. Plate-powder made from this recipe is very poisonous.

Retrospect of Fifty Years Ago.

Reprinted from "The Chemist and Druggist," July 15, 1861.

Poisonings.

Under this head we publish a monthly epitome of occurrences which seem to be continually on the increase, in spite of the contrivances invented for their prevention. The sad mistake by which the wife of a dignitary of the Church was nearly poisoned . . . has again prominently brought the subject before the public. The ordinary label appears to have been on the bottle, but experience has proved that it is an extraordinary one that is required. In a recent number we noticed Morson's contrivance for effecting the object in view, and some time since attention was directed in our pages to Toogood's bottles. Unless the trade are prepared to endorse the dictum of Mr. Squire, that "persons who will not read the ordinary labels on ordinary bottles deserve to be poisoned," it is high time they took some steps to remedy this growing evil. The evidence proves that many of the cases that have recently come under our notice would have been prevented by the use of bottles with restricted necks. Experience seems to prove that mere labelling, however excellent, is insufficient, and until something more efficient is produced, surely it were wise to adopt the best means at hand. A pamphlet "On Poisons and the Best Means for Preventing Accidents, etc.," has lately been issued by Messrs. Savory & Moore, the originators of the scheme proposed in connection with the patent Safeguard bottles. This pamphlet we recommend to the notice of every pharmacist.

